The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,324 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY. 1885.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	20th Mar.
L. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	27th ,,
M. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	3rd April
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	10th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	17th ,,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th ,,
M. Siam	3041	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th ,,
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd ,,
				TUESDAY.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	20th Mar.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	3rd April.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	17th ,,
BRINDISI	3542	560	I. Reeves	1st May.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 10, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA,

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RUFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st April 1885.
SINGAPORE	,000	800	1st May ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 2, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	2nd April
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	29th March.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	15th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay March 2, 1885.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. "MELPOMENE," Captain L. LEMESSICH, will sail as above on the 18th March 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st Class to Suez .... Rs. 300 } including food.
Do. to Trieste .... ,, 400 } (Wines extra.)

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.

Bombay, March, 3, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

		Tons.	Comdrs	About
	CLAN MacGREGOR	3,000	Macalister	22nd Mar.
	,, DRUMMOND	3,000	H.L Wilson	24th Mar.
	,, OGILVIE	3,000	G. Nelson	2nd Apl.
*	,, MURRAY	2,100	E. Worfolk	13th ,,
	,, FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	23rd ,,
*	,, MACDONALD	2,700	W. Miller	3rd May
	,, CAMERON	2,500	J. R. Kewley	13th ,,

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 4, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. PERSIA	3579	480	R. Hutchison	23rd Mar.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3410	840	Wm. S. Young	1st April.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	1st May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	23rd ,,
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th ,,

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* KURRACHI.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3242	480	Capt. W. Russel	7th April.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th March 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th March, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA" 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th March, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, March 5, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special Trip to Australia, starting June 12.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

S. S. PHAROS, 2283 tons register, will SAIL FOR ANTWERP direct on or about the 17th March. She has accommodation for a few first and second class passengers.

For particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th March 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	20th March.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	2nd April.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	30th ,,

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, December 19, 1884.

GIANT TIME-PIECES.

SUITABLE FOR MUNICIPAL HALLS, MESS ROOMS, CLUBS, AND LARGE OFFICES.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA AND Co. beg to invite public attention to abovementioned Time-pieces just imported by them. The cases are circular, and of plain massive best seasoned oak. Back of case diameter of 3 feet, diameter of dial 2 feet. Hands and figures plain and massive, visible at a long distance.

The works are with pendulum and of the best description possible. Guarantee five years. Price, Rs. 300.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,

2 lb. tins, 8 annas.

THE new Crop is now arriving, specially prepared and tinned for

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINEST FRENCH SWEETS, CONFECTIONERY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Green Chinois.
Golden ,,
Anlelique.
White Pears.
Red Pears.
Greengages.
Mirabelles.
Peaches.
Almonds.
Apricots.
Ginger.

Rs. 2 per pound.

BEST FRENCH SWEETS, in 7 pound boxes or loose.
Price Rs. 2 per pound.
Pralines á Vanille, Red or Brown.
Jujubes. Pate Guimauve.
ROYAL MIXTURE,
Consisting of Chocolates, Pralines, Sugared Almonds, Bird's Eggs, etc., etc.
SUGARED ALMONDS AND SUGARED NUTS.
Re. 1-8 per pound.
CHINESE MARBLES AND BIRD'S EGGS.
14 as. per pound.
SWEETS IN BOXES.
Sugared Almonds.
Re. 1, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 2-8 each.
CHOCOLATE LOMBART.
As. 12, Re. 1, 1-2, 1-4, 1-8, Rs. 2 and 3 each.
CHOCOLATE CREAMS.
Rs. 1-4 and 2-4 each.
BONBON FRANCAIS.
Re. 1-4 each.
PRETTY HAMPERS, CONTAINING CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND BON-BONS.
Rs. 4-8 each.
HAMPERS CONTAINING SWEETS ONLY.
As. 12, Rs. 1-2, 2-4 each.
SMALL FANCY BOXES, Baskets, etc.
As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and 1-12 each.
BOXES containing 6 of above assorted.
Rs. 3-8 each.
HANDSOME SILK BOXES, containing Mixed Sweets.
Rs. 1-8 and 2-8 each.
BOXES PAINTED WITH LANDSCAPES containing Mixed Sweets.
Re. 1-12 each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1884, WILL BE PAID to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 16th proximo, at the Offices, No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay February 27th, 1885.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1884, of 7½ per cent. per annum, on shares allocated before 31st December, 1882; and 5 per cent. on shares subsequently allotted, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Office of the Company No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1885

GENUINE WHISKY.

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has been just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said respecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES

"A PERFECT FIT." "COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."

		Rs.	a.
Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton in every shade of Colour	Rs.	24	0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and extra Elastic, "a Special Texture for Indian wear"	,,	26	0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear	,,	26	0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	,,	38	0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	,,	36	0

Gaiters made to match the above materials.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

SHROFF BROTHERS.

A GRAND EMPORIUM OF USEFUL AND FANCY EUROPEAN ARTICLES AT THE CHEAPEST RATES.

No. 52, Esplanade Cross-Road, opposite the Crawford Market.
SOLE AGENTS FOR S. DAVIS AND Co., OF LONDON.

FRESH ARRIVALS, FRESH ARRIVALS.

Ladies Fans, all feather	Rs. 3 0 each.		Gipsy Table, Black and Gold	Rs. 2 8 each.
,, Silk Gloves	,, 1 4 ,,		Folding Arm Chairs Carpet Seat	,, 2 8 ,,
,, Miltons, from	,, 0 12 ,,		Folding Arm Chair, full Carpet back	,, 3 12 ,,
,, Hand Bags, from	,, 1 0 ,,		Fancy Glass Centre Piece only	,, 0 10 ,,
,, Patent Book-holder	,, 1 8 ,,		Lawn Tennis Balls	,, 1 0 ,,

PERFUMERY, GLASSWARE, STATIONERY, CROCKERY
All Latest Novelties just opened. Very very Cheap.

Empress Machines, Rs. 27	Period Machine,	Family Machine,
Hand and Foot Motion,	Wheeler and Wilson Principle,	Singer's Principle,
Rs. 45	Rs. 45	Rs. 45.
Needles per doz, As. 12	Needles per doz, As. 8	Needles per doz, As. 6

Our hand machine, the "Empress Machine," is Lock Stitch and easily managed. It can be had for Rs. 27 only. It works similarly as larger machines. We can supply Needles and other necessary accompaniments for Singer's, Wheeler, and Wilson's, or other makers' machines at cheap rates. We have numerous assortment of Fancy Goods, including cheap Watches, Toys, Walking Sticks, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Essences, Soaps, Perfumery, Provisions, &c., &c., which can be purchased at much cheaper rates than are charged by any other merchant or shop-keeper, for similar goods. As we order our goods direct from the Manufacturers we are enabled to sell at the cheapest rates.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS,
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well-finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFT.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DECORATIONS FURNITURE

DEVARENNES & CO.,
FURNITURE AND CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufactory and Sale-rooms.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—Estimates and Drawings on application.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

DEVARENNES & CO.,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

Manufactory.—Sunkersett House, Gowalia Tank-road.

N. B.—New and Second-hand carriages always on hand.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

Net Per doz. Rs. | Net Per doz. Rs.

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Is a blend of fine old Campbelton and Islay.

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Is rich, mellow, and soft to the palate.

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Is a genuine and wholesome spirit.

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Is recommended to all those who appreciate "a really good Whisky Peg."

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Is always of uniform quality.

23 ... Thomson and Taylor's ... OLD SCOTCH ... ... Whisky ... 23
Can be supplied to wholesale dealers, Messes, Clubs, and other large consumers to whom special rates for large quantities will be given on application to

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of Revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Manager takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on the Hotel by Travellers; and regrets that at times the accommodation has not been sufficient to meet all demands. He has therefore made extensive additions, and hopes in future to be in a position to meet the wants, comfort and convenience of his Patrons.

Numerous Testimonials bear witness to the advantages of the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

The Hotel Clerks meet every Train and Steamer.

TERMS.

Rs. 5 perday, including Board and Lodging. For further particulars address THE MANAGER.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENEAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert
Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc
Up-country orders promptly attended.
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING

AND
GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
ENTIRELY ON THE READY MONEY SYSTEM.
FRESH STORES CONSTANTLY RECEIVED.

Australian Provisions,
Almonds and Raisins,
Anchovies in Oil,
Asparagus,
Bacon in Tins and on cut,
Butter Italian, Danish, and Normandy,
Barley Pearl and Rob. Pat.
Baking Powder,
Californian Fruits,
Crystalized ,,
Candied Peel,
Chicago Corned Beef,
Do Ox Tongues,
China Preserve,
Cheese in Tins and on cut,
Coffee Beans and ground,
Chocolate Menier,
Cocoa and Cocoatina,
Cornflour Oswego and B. and P.
Currants in Tins and loose,
Digby Chicks,
Essences for flavouring,
Flour in Tins and loose,
French Prunes for stewing, fresh and full,
Ginger Ale Syrup,
Ginger, Ale, Royal Aromatic,
Herrings in Tins and loose,
Hams in Canvas,
Indian Condiments,
Jams, English, and Tasmania,
Leibigs Extract of Meat,
Marmalade, 1 and 2lb Tins,
Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
Mellins Food, large and small,
Mustard, Coleman's and Kiew's,
Milton Oysters,
Nestles Milk Food,
Oatmeal Coarse,
Potted meats, 2, 4 and 8 oz Tins,
Raisins, Muscatel, &c.,
Sausages of every kind,
Salt Pork and Beef in kegs,
Sugar, White and Brown,
Tart Fruits,
Tea Kangra Valley,
Vinegar, Malt, Tarragon, and Chili,
White Bait,
Yarmouth Bloaters,

Sparkling and Refreshing Iced Beverage at all the 3 Establishments.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST TO

W. J. ESSAI
FORBES STREETS, FORT.

BRANCHES.—CumballaHill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGHS?

CAMPHOR BALSAM

GIVES immediate relief by dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, and if properly persevered with will scarcely ever fail in effecting a cure.

Price per bottle Re. 1.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN

TO those who suffer from Change of Climate Sick Headache, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints will find the use of this medicine invaluable. In habitual constipation it affords prompt and certain relief.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

COMPOUND ELIXIR OF BAEL.

THE peculiar properties of this medicine renders it most valuable, as it arrests Diarrhœa when present, and gently opening the bowels when constipation exists; in most irregularities of the bowels it is administerted with considerable benefit.

Price per bottle, Rs. 2.
PREPARED ONLY BY
B. PHILLIP AND CO,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. E. M. WALTON wishes to intimate to the Public that he has ADMITTED Mr. HERBERT BROMLEY, Dental Surgeon, (late of London), as a PARTNER in his PRACTICE from THIS DATE.

N.B.—Mr. Walton has not left Bombay, or retired from Practice, as currently reported. Future address:—

Messrs. WALTON & BROMLEY,
Dental Surgeons.

Bombay, February 2, 1885.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Shikarpur Municipality (European or Eurasian.) Salary not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem. A knowledge of surveying and leveling is indispensable.

Applications with copies of testimonials to be addressed to the Vice-President Shikarpur Municipality up to the 10th April, 1885.

E. NASH, Secretary,
Shikarpur Municipality.

Shikarpur, 5th March, 1885.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses Shops Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

19, Church-gate-street.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members will be held at the rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 3 p.m., to consider the advisability of closing the mills two full days in the week.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March, 1885.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management of superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS
OF
PROF. VISHNOO MORESHWAR CHATRE.
PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING
(EXCEPT SUNDAY);
Also afternoon performances specially for families from 4 to 6 p.m. on SATURDAY and SUNDAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved	Rs. 4	Second Class	Rs. 2
First Class	„ 3	Third Class	„ 1

Fourth Class ... As. 8
Children under 10 years at half rate.

VENAYEK MORESHWAR CHATRE,
Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An adjourned Special General Meeting (postponed from 9th inst.) will be held here on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 3 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; and Secy., Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 13th March, 1885.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1884, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 10th inst, on production of their share certificates.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1885.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.

MR MUNCHERJI COWASJI MUNSUKH, Editor of the *Satya Mitra*, will deliver a Lecture this day, on behalf of the above Society, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-30 p.m., sharp, on "The condition of the Parsees, past and present." The Lecture is open to the public.

RUSTOMJI FRAMJI WADIA,
SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK,
Honorary Secretaries.
13th March, 1885.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Gordon Mills, Limited, will be held at 3-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1885, at the Company's registered Office, No. 6, Hornby-row, to consider and (if approved) to adopt and take steps to carry out the Report of the Committee appointed by the shareholders at their Extraordinary General Meeting on the 15th day of December, 1884, for the purpose of reporting and advising in conjunction with the Directors on the matters referred to in the Resolution then passed by the shareholders.

By Order of the Directors, for the Gordon Mills, Limited,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th March, 1885.

NOTICE.
PETTY SUPPLIES.

TENDERS for petty supplies of CHARCOAL, OIL, &c., for the official year 1885-86, also for EMBROIDERED BADGES, LINING CLOTH, GOLD and WORSTED LACES and BRAIDS, SEWING MATERIALS, &c., for 1886-87 (see *Bombay Government Gazette* of 12th inst. and schedules obtainable on application) will be received up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, by the Superintendent of Army Clothing, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, who, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give any reason for rejection.

Verbal offers will be received at noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., for about three hundred and fifty yards blue broad cloth, as per sample, on application.

T. R. NIMMO, Colonel,
Acting Superintendent, Army Clothing.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MENTHOL CONES
CRYSTALLINE JAPANESE ESSENTIAL OIL OF PEPPERMINT.

This preparation is strongly recommended as a local application for Neuralgia and Sciatica.
It is also said to give relief in cases of Gout.
One Cone in stoppered glass-bottle.
Price Re. 1-2.

CUBEB AND STRAMMONIUM CIGARETTES.

Strongly recommended for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma, and Bronchial Affections.
In Boxes, As. 12 each.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

Is an effectual remedy for Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, and most affections of the Chest
Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
Have just received
"SPECIALITE" SHERRY,
SUPPLIED TO ROYALTY.

"Free from Mineral Acid or Inorganic Matter not yielded by Grape-juice—the fixed acid is the true acid of the Grape—the ash contains nothing foreign to the Grape. The results are all satisfactory."—PROFESSOR REDWOOD'S ANALYSIS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

From Dr. PEARSON, of India, Author of *The Liver in Health and Disease.*

"I am indeed glad to add my testimony to the excellence of your Wine, which I consider the best and purest Sherry I have ever met with, and the one best suited for Invalids. It is free from acidity and a pure natural Wine. I always recommend my patients to take it in preference to any other; in fact, I prohibit any other Sherry to be used—it would, indeed, be well were your Wine more generally known in this country, as the Sherries usually met with out here are so highly brandied as to be positively injurious."

Per dozen Rs. 27.

COOPER, MADON, & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARET, CLARET, CLARET.

A PURE and GENUINE WINE much approved and in general demand.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 12.
„ „ Pints, „ 8.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELLOE'S "SPECIALITE" CLARET

IS PURE and GENUINE and Remarkably free from acids.—C. H. PIESSE, F.C.S.

Per dozen quarts, Rs. 20.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" A-1 BRANDY

IS perfectly pure OLD SPIRIT, highly recommended for Invalids. A trial order is solicited.

Per doz. quarts Rs. 42.
„ „ Pints „ 24.

COOPER, MADON, AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" A. O. BRANDY.
Vintage 1848.

VERY choice, nearly half a century old COGNAC, never imported before in India.

"An elegant Alcoholic and true 'Spirit' of wine; my analysis shows it to be perfectly pure."—C. H. PIECE, F. C. S.

Per doz. Rs. 72.
Sample bottle Rs. 6-8.

COOPER, MADON, AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALBAN WHISKY.

UPON trial it is proved a pure malt spirit free from Frisel oil generally found in other whiskies.

Per doz. Rs. 24

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ROUGH ON RATS"

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects Skunks, Chipmunks Gophers. Druggists, Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ATTRACTION.
GAIETY THEATRE! TO-NIGHT!
PARSEE THEATRICAL COMPANY.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ACTORS.

A quite new Farcical piece of COMEDY OF ERRORS or "No," and the extremely popular play of ASHLAJEE and SHERIN.

Remember the Actors who have done so much to please you.

NOTICE.
CAMBRIDGE HOTEL.
PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment beg to announce that they have just REOPENED the above hotel, after having it thoroughly repaired.

A promenade CONCERT will take place TO-NIGHT and every night till 4 a.m. at the above Establishment.

FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, WINES, BEER, and SPIRITS of the best brand and quality. TERMS VERY MODERATE.

C. SHAPIRE, E. COHEN, } Proprietors.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW on Land's-end Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Land's-end Road, Malabar Hill, at present occupied by H. Curwen, Esquire. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, "The Wilderness" on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the former residence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable BUNGALOW on Lower Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of S. Solomon, Esquire. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on "The Ridge," a very desirable BUNGALOW, lately in the occupation of D. Watson, Esq., now under thorough repairs, nearly at a cost of ten thousand Rupees, and the owner is willing to make such changes so as to suit the intended tenant's requirements and convenience. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable BUNGALOW on "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Col. Ostrehan. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Pedder Road. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May, a handsomely furnished BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant-road, Malabar Hill. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Three BUNGALOWS on Chowpaty Road. Rents Rs. 200, 90, and 60. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines facing the sea. It consists of a drawing and dining room and four bed and bath rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, a very desirable BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, facing the sea. Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, for the Hot Season at Mahableshwar, the BUNGALOW with its five detached houses formerly known as the "Mahableshwar Hotel." For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
Or to Mr. ORR, at Mahableshwar.
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agents

TOY BOOKS.

Willie Winkie Series. Golden Light. Over The Hills. Fairy Moonbeams. Mother & Father Series. Red Hen. Five Stars. Susie Sunshine. Peter Prim. Cinderella. Mother Goose. Aunt Matilda. Joyful Tales. Slovenly Peter. Dame Dingle. Uncle Sams.

And a Great Variety of A B C Teacher.
From Annas 4 to Annas 12 each.

MORENAS AND CO.

PLEASURE BOX OF A B C BLOCKS	Rs. 5	0
MOTHER GOOSE'S SCROLL PUZZLE	„ 1	4
LITTLE OBJECT TEACHER	„ 1	4
A B C OF FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS	„ 1	4
SCRIPTURE ALPHABET ON BLOCKS	„ 2	0
CHILD'S A B C OF NURSERY RHYMES.	„ 2	0
LAUGHABLE RHYMES ON BLOCKS	„ 2	4

MORENAS & Co.,
STATIONERS, 15, MEADOW STREET.

A NEW REVERSIBLE SLATE,
WITH THREE SEPARATE PARTS
FOR DRAWING.
Transparent Slate, Drawing Slate, and Copying Slate.
Twelve Pictures,
Price Re. 1.

MORENAS AND CO.,
15, Meadow-street.

WHOLE TRANSPARENT SLATE,
WITH 8 PICTURES.

Large size	Re. 1	4
Small „	„ 0	10

MORENAS AND CO.,
STATIONERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, Meadow-street.

INFANT'S FOODS.

MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD,
Ans. 12 and Re. 1-6.
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD,
Re. 1.
NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD,
Ans. 10.
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD,
Re. 1-2.
HARDS' FARINACEOUS FOOD,
Ans. 10.
SAVORY & MOORE'S LIEBIG'S FOOD,
Ans. 10.
DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD
Re. 1-4; Rs. 2 and Rs. 4.
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK,
Ans. 7.
BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
Ans. 9.
BERMUDA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 12.
WEST INDIA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 8.
CALCUTTA ARROWROOT,
Ans. 8.
SPEED'S ARROWROOT,
Ans. 14.
&c. &c. &c.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 ... £300,690
„ 1882 ... £944,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£3,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents. Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MIRZA ABBAS KHAN CAZEROONI is APPOINTED as my AGENT for my private business in Bombay.

MIRZA YOUSSEF KHAN,
Consul General of Persia.

REQUIRED two competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMEN on temporary employment on salary of Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 respectively. Applications to be made personally to the undersigned.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. Inst. C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.
Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 13th March, 1885.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE 39th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members and subscribers of this Institution will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on FRIDAY, the 20th March, 1885, at 5-30 p.m., for business mentioned in the Notice sent round to them.

The attendance of donors, members and subscribers is requested on the occasion.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have no equal. Their durability, completeness in construction, and great range of work, demonstrate the fact. For particulars apply to The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PICNIC BASKETS, complete with fittings for 2 and 3 persons. Rs. 20 and 30 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

GRANT-ROAD.—Ground floor of No. 326 TO BE LET, with cook room. Rent Rs. 50. Apply there.

DOGS WANTED, a Scotch-terrier, also half-bred Bull and Mastiff. Apply stating lowest prices to CANINE, Hamilton's Hotel.

COOKING STOVES of different sizes, to burn fuel or coal, with pots complete; price from Rs. 40 to Rs. 135 each.—Hormusjee & Co., opposite Bombay Bank.

TRICYCLE, 42 in. very little used. Nice, handy machine and suitable for a young lady, Rs. 185.—J. T. P., Flour Mills, Falkland-road.

JUST UNPACKED, Combination Bescuit, 1lb tin 7 annas; 2 lb. 12 annas; in large fancy bottles, 8 annas only; other stores very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. Arnold Wright's valuable household furniture, Rose's sympathetic piano, victoria, horse, &c, at Apollo-street, Fort, to-day at 2 p.m.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, and Clocks of various descriptions. KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

THE OLD CHELSEA TEA-POT, the best known for making a good cup of tea, with directions, cash Rs. 3, or packed by V. P. P. post Rs. 3-4.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FRITZ'S COFFEE saves one-third, extracts all the delicious qualities of the coffee, and produces a beverage clear as crystal. A neat planished steel "Coffee," with instructions, Rs. 3-8, or packed by V. P. P. post Rs. 3-12.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a large stock of cream and white coloured fancy frilling, from 3 as. to Re. 1 yd.—S. C. Majoo, next to Soundy & Co., Fort, and next to Fancy Mart, 27, Picquet-road.

FLOUR MILLS. Grinds Corn, Bajree, Wheat, Rice, &c. Strong, durable, simple and easy. Especially useful for families, hotels, messes, &c.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby Row, Bombay.

WAVERLEY HOTEL, Rampart-row.—A few good rooms (single and double) vacant. Out-boarders taken. Best accommodation and good table. Terms moderate. Mrs. Merrett, Proprietress.

WANTED, engagement as SALESMAN, by a young Parsi, age 30, possessing a good knowledge of English and a fair knowledge of French and piece-goods. Apply to "ALPHA," 28, Church-gate-street.

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.—Corkscrews, Sardine Knives, Soda and Champagne Taps, Egg Whisks, Mouse-traps, &c., &c.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

A FIRST-CLASS CERTIFIED ENGINEER is open for engagement. Apply to "X.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Four Panther Cubs, one pair six months old and the other pair twelve months. Apply J. M. HENRY, Esq., Baroda.

OLD CHINA.—A pair of Old China JARS FOR SALE, and for inspection to apply CHUBB MART.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition; quarts, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL.—150 test Snow flake Rs. 5-8; 125 test Rs. 4—for sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co., Apollo Street.

PARLI HILL, BANDORA; No. 2 bungalow is to let Rent Rs. 60 per month. Messrs. Chalk and Walker Solicitors, Bombay.

G. I. P. R.—All refreshment contractors on this line now keep supplies of Kidd Shadbolt's Whiskey. As used at the Bombay Club.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Cirle, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

FOR SALE, on board s. s. Rosario, Prince's Dock, an English Black and Tan Terrier, well-bred and trained. Apply to CHIEF OFFICER.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY.—Excellent Havanas Smoker's Delight, from Rs 3 to 5 per 100. Eighteen varieties.—D. MACROPOLO, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a European who understands Piece-goods, and has a knowledge of general business and accounts; for up-country. Salary Rs. 300, with quarters. Address in strict confidence, "YARN," *Bombay Gazette*.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Hornby-row, (Branch) Bombay.

WANTED, two junior SALESMEN with some knowledge of Piece-goods; must be able to read and write English well. Apply by letter to Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay, stating age, antecedents and qualifications.

GENERAL Weekly Clearance Sale, for Cash only, to make room for new goods. Great Reduction in prices all round, from 10 to 40 per cent less. Early inspection solicited.—Y. A. Lacka and Co., Hummum and Meadow-streets.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum

---

HAM, CHEESE, BACON, Tea, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Dessert Fruits, Candied Peel, Currants, picked, washed and ready for use.—PEARSE.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Market on WEDNESDAY, the 18th March, 1885, at 11 a.m., the right of the collecting fair ground, and feeding fees, from Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886; and Squatter's Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months, *i. e.*, from 1st April, 1885, to 1st March 1886.

For particulars and conditions of those sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th March, 1885.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883 ... £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.
Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s House of Correction and H. M.'s Government Workhouse at Byculla, from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 21st instant.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent, House of Correction, and
Governor, Government Workhouse.
Jail Office, Byculla, March 3, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 „	
5		9 „	
3½		6 „	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS will receive TENDERS up to SATURDAY, the 14th instant, for the following Contracts:—

CARTING CONTRACT No. 1.

From G. I. P. Ry. Co.'s Waree Bunder Station:—
To their Waree Bunder Godown. Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To Ryan Market Godown. do.
To Prince's Dock do.
To Carnac Bunder (Lackadi Bunder) do.

CARTING CONTRACT No. 2.

From B. B. & C. I. Ry. Carnac Bunder Bridge Station:—
To Carnac Bunder Rate per ton of 20 cwts.
To their Ryan Market Godowns do.
To Waree Bunder Godowns do.
To Prince's Dock do.

CARTING, &c., CONTRACT No. 3.

From their Waree Bunder Godown to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Ryan Market Godowns to Prince's Dock do.
Do. to Carnac Bunder do.
Boat hire on Shipments in the stream do.
do.
Unloading at Carnac Bunder do.
Unloading and Loading in their Godowns Rate per 100 bags.

On acceptance of each tender a regular stamped contract will be drawn out and a Deposit of Rs. 5,000 either in cash or Government paper for each contract will have to be made for the due carrying out of the same.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

For further particulars apply personally at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' Office.

Bombay, 9th March, 1885.

NOTICE.
Camp Bhewandi, Thana Dist., 10th March, 1885.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive offers addressed to him by post for the PURCHASE of the whole or part of about 24,000 maunds, of 80 lbs. each, of MOWRA FLOWERS, of last season's gathering, which are at present stored in forest depôts close to the undermentioned stations on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the Thana district.

Stations.	Approximate weight in Railway or Bengal Maunds of 80 lbs. each.	Remarks.
Kasara	284	Dryage, &c., during the past months will have reduced these weights, which were taken when the flowers were stored in May, 1884.
Atgaon	156	
Shahapur	6,311	
Wassind	490	
Titwala	401	
Kalyan	13,898	
Budlapur	303	
Narel	1,656	
Karjat	940	

2. The offers should state—
(*a*) The weight of Mowra flowers that may be required.
(*b*) From what station or stations required.
(*c*) The price per Bengal maund of 80 lbs. offered for the flowers.

3. Delivery will be made according to the option of the purchaser, which must be clearly stated in his offer, either at the forest depôts, or at the railway station of a forest depôt. In the latter case the Mowra flowers will be put into the railway waggons by the Forest Department, and their value at the tendered rate will be determined upon the weight charged by the Railway Company in their invoice.

4. Railway carriage and other forwarding charges are to be paid by the purchaser. The responsibility of the Forest Department in respect of the weight delivered will cease on delivery of any portion at a forest depôt, or on railway waggons being loaded and delivered to the Railway company.

5. Upon an offer being accepted, the full value at the tendered rate of the approximate weight purchased will be required at once, before any delivery is made, and adjustment will be effected when all the deliveries have been completed, and the actual weight delivered has been ascertained.

6. The undersigned does not bind himself to deliver a larger weight of Mowra flowers than the forest depots contain or more from one station than contained in the forest of that station. The figures entered in para 1 represent the weights taken when the flowers were stored at the close of last season. Since that date dryage and other causes have been diminishing weight.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N.C.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

FLIES AND BUGS,

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper' Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 „ „ 5 „ „
6 „ „ 4 „ „

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

---

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... „ 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. „ 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. .. „ 1,200
Do. 20 do. 500 do. .. „ 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

NEW GOODS, JUST ARRIVED.

THE CHEAPEST FIRM IN BOMBAY.

GENT'S READY-MADE CLOTHES of all kinds and style, very cheap.

Frocks, Dressing Suits, and every requisite for Gentlemen, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Shirts, Umbrellas, Stocking, Professor Ager's wearing apparel, consisting of Banians and Paujamas, bittle dressers for Girl.

We always get twice a month fresh goods and we will thank the ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to give us a call.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ,
PROPRIETORS.

CALENDAR—MARCH, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	March 16th, 10h. 28·2m. p.m.
First Quarter	„ 23rd, 10h. 14·4m. p.m.
Full Moon	„ 30th, 9h. 31·3m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 14	Arrival of the Rao of Kutch. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Volunteer Parade.	6 11	6 8	9 56m 10 25 a	3 57m 3 45 a
Sun. 15	4th Sunday in Lent.	6 10	6 8	10 36m 10 59 a	4 28m 4 24 a
Mon. 16	Indian Manufacturing, Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Sassoon S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Grant Medical College 4-45 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Venetia.*	6 9	6 9	11 15m 11 32 a	4 57m 5 2 a
Tu. 17	Distribution of Prizes, Cathedral High School, H. E. the Governor presides, Town Hall, 5 p.m. St. Patrick's Day. Celebration, Fort Chapel.	6 8	6 9	11 53m —	5 26m 5 39 a
Wed. 18	Town Council, 3 p.m. Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Meeting, 3 p.m. Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Sassoon Institute, Mr. Hart's Lecture on "English Ethics," H. E. the Governor presides.	6 7	6 9	0 6m 0 31 a	5 59m 6 16 a
Thr. 19	Mill Owners' Association, 3 p.m.	6 7	6 9	0 41m 1 11 a	6 36m 6 54 a
Fri. 20	Departure of Lord Randolph Churchill. Departure of English mail per s. s. Gwalior, 5 p.m.	6 6	6 10	1 17m 1 54 a	7 15m 7 34 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT, MARCH 15.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, (Choral). Hymns 188, 323, 311 (Pt. 2), and 107.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 86 and 91. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Stainer.
Anthem.—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.
Thursday, March 19.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 94, 276 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 254, 288, and 27.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.
Thursday, March 19.
6-15 p.m.—Special Service.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 225, 291, and 259.
Wednesday, March 18.
8 p.m.—Prayers and Sermon. Sermon by the Venerable Archdeacon Sharpin. Hymns 94, 105, and 108.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 36 & 297.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 130, 30 and 149.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 246, 317, and 100.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 185, 98, and 23.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.
10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Service on board the hulk Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual previous to Service.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Pharos in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your Friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.
SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Dynomene at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th:—Deen Hill (s), from Hartlepool. Yesterday:—Clan Macgregor (s), from Liverpool; Simla (s), Bussorah; and Hilda (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessel sailed on the 12th:—Arethusa (s), for Genoa. Yesterday:—Moscow (s), for Liverpool; Chillingham (s), Aden and Marseilles; Euphrates (s), K. Coast and Kurrachee; and Hydaspes (s), London via Canal.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers in the Victoria Gardens at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Love Not	
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Schubert.
Hungarian	Dance	Schubert.
Waltz	Epigramme	Gung'l.
Scenaed	Aria	A. Riel.
Quadrille	Lights of London	C. Coote.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

March	Fair Maid of Perth	M. Curry.
Overture	Die Grossfurstin	Flotow.
Valse	Dolores	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Les Patineurs	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Willkommen	Curschmann.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, per extra s.s. Orion, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bhundara entered the dock on Thursday; the s.s. Waverly, Deer Hill, and Clan MacGregor entered, and the s.s. Arethusa, Moscow, Darien, Hydaspes, and Deer Hill left, yesterday.

MR. HART'S LECTURE.—Tickets for Mr. Hart's lecture at the Sassoon Institute on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p.m., will be issued to members only, on and after Saturday, the 14th instant, on application to the librarian. As the accommodation is limited, all the seats will be numbered and reserved.

PARSEE SOCIAL PLAYS.—A complimentary benefit has been tendered to the actors of the Parsee Theatrical Company at the Gaiety Theatre to-night. Their past exertions for the amusement of the public should meet with due recognition on this occasion. They have selected for representation their popular play of "Ashlajee and Sherin," preceded by a new farcical trifle entitled "No," written by the same author, Mr. Ardeshir B. Patell.

AN ASSAULT IN COURT.—A Purdasee named Ramlal Mangalparsad was yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper by Booda Mugun, a carpenter, with assaulting him on the 6th instant in the Small Cause Court. It appears that the complainant had brought a suit in the Small Cause Court against the master of the accused for the recovery of a sum of money. The suit was dismissed by the learned judge, and as the parties to it were leaving the court the accused rushed up to the complainant and struck him three or four violent blows with a stick on the shoulder and arm. This was done before a large number of people. His worship sent the accused to to jail for fourteen days with hard labour.

THREE CASES OF DROWNING.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Upper Mahim, on the body of Dhakoo Bappoo, aged 15 years. Deceased while drawing water fell into a well and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held at Nagdevy-street, on the body of Roopa Ooda, aged 20 years. Deceased was a Marwarree. He accidentally fell into a well in the compound of a house in that street, and was drowned. A verdict to that effect was recorded.—A third inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort, respecting the death of Seereenbai, aged 16 years. Deceased was the daughter of Sorabjee Bunshaw, a press reader. She also fell into a well in the house that she lived in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged four reckless drivers with torturing their bullocks with goads. This mode of torture, though punished most severely day after day in the police courts, is as common as ever among a certain class of cart drivers. His worship fined the four men Rs. 3 each, and remarked that notwithstanding the very fre-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

quent and heavy fines inflicted on those charged with using the goad, the number of such cases did not decrease. He thought that the best mode of putting an immediate stop to this cruel practice was to cancel the drivers' licences. He had suggested this scheme to the Commissioner of Police, who had readily agreed to it. His worship accordingly warned the men that the next time they were brought before him, charged with the same offence, they would lose their licences.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held yesterday evening in the rooms at the Apollo-bunder. Mr. H. Conder presided. The meeting opened with a hymn, which was followed by a prayer. After reading the names of the new members, Mr. W. B. Wright, secretary to the Association, read the report of the committee for the tenth year of its existence. The committee were glad to say that they were free from debt. They recorded the addition of 19 new members to the association. Mr. Conder, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was very glad that they were free altogether from that terrible burden—debt—which had been so long upon them. The general income of the association for ordinary purposes was sufficient to make it self-supporting, and he trusted that they would keep free from debt. He concluded his remarks by urging that they should make a new start, and try to make the association more and more useful in the highest spiritual sense. Dr. MacDonald seconded the proposition of the president, and in doing so regretted that the report did not record any brilliant successes. The Rev. Mr. Watson proposed the acceptance of the new committee nominated, and this was also agreed to.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

A FIRE broke out yesterday afternoon a little after 3 o'clock in a two-storied house belonging to Khan Mahomed Ubibbhoy, situated in Kaduck-street, and occupied by a merchant named Hajee Cadur Hoosein and six other Mahomedan tenants. The fired originated on the ground floor, which was used as a godown, and stored with date-leaf mats, bundles of coir, and other merchandise. In one corner of the godown there was a quantity of rubbish, which first broke out suddenly into a flame and spread rapidly owing to the inflammable nature of the goods stored near by. On the alarm being raised the Pydownee steam fire-engine repaired to the scene within a few minutes and was set to work on the burning building receiving its supply of water from the tank at the Kaduck Musjid. Soon after came the Byculla steam fire-engine, which took its stand by the Kojah Soonee Musjid, and received its supply of water from the tank there. There was also a good supply of water from the Vehar main. Every effort was made to confine the fire to the one building, and this met with success. The fire at first raged so as to gut the whole building within a short time and to bring down the upper floor and the roof with a crash. By 4 p.m. the fire was completely got under control, and within an hour after it was extinguished. The Fort fire-engine also assisted in extingushing the flames. There were a large number of the European constabulary, force, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, at the fire. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is attributed to careless biddee-smoking by the work-people who were employed in the godown at the time when the fire broke out. The damage is estimated at Rs. 6,000.

THE NAPIER FOUNDING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, No. 106, New Foras-road, Byculla. Mr. Maneckshа Jehangirsha Taleyarkhan, the chairman of the company, presided.

The following report of the directors for the year ending the 31st December last was submitted to the meeting :—

"The gross earnings of the company it will be seen from the accounts amounted to Rs. 55,784-3-9, while the cost of management, salaries and other charges including the directors' fees and agents' commission amounted to Rs. 49.165-7-5 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,618-12-4 as profits for the year. Your directors propose to dispose of the sum at profit by paying a dividend of Rs.5 per share which is equal to 5 per cent per annum, and which will absorb Rs. 5,565-0-0 ; and to carry the balance, Rs.1,053-12-4, to the reserve fund. Your directors beg to state for your information that they have put up one new steam hammer and have extended the turning and fitting shop buildings and rendered them fireproof. Further, they have the pleasure to inform you that Messrs. Edulji & Co. have given up their commission for the first six months, amounting to Rs. 350-7-3, towards charity, and an account to that effect is opened in the books of the company, and also their fees as directors for the whole year and their commission as agents for the latter half of the year, amounting to Rs. 580-7-5, to the benefit of the company, for which the board have thanked them on your behalf. It will be seen from the accounts that the company has paid off Rs 2,483-6-9 out of the sum of Rs. 8,000 due by the company to Messrs. Edulji & Co., thus leaving only a balance of Rs. 5,516-9-9 due to them. It is with much regret the directors have to notice the death of Mr. Bomanji Framjee Warden, a member of the board, whose advice at all times was most valuable to the company."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report, and declaring a dividend of Rs. 5 per share ; re-appointing Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee Patell as auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 ; and confirming the following resolution which was put before the meeting :—"That subject to the supervision of the directors, the agents for the time being of the company shall have the general conduct and management of the business and affairs of the company, and shall have full power on behalf of the directors to purchase and sell, and to enter into any contract for the purchase and sale of, raw materials necessary for the business of the company to the extent of Rs. 5,000 a month. Subject as aforesaid, the agents shall have power to make payments in respect of all purchases made as aforesaid, and of receiving and granting receipts in respect of all moneys due to the company. Provided that all purchases made as aforesaid by the agents shall be brought to the notice of the directors by circular within one week of the purchases."

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and agents of the company, and the meeting dispersed.

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

THE suit in which Jugmohundas Munguldas, the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., claims a partition of the ancestral property alleged to be in the hands of his father was further proceeded with yesterday before Mr. Justice Scott, at the High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, represented Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

Ragunathdas Gopaldas, a Kapole Banya, and the eldest son of Gopaldas Madhowdas, who was formerly the shett of his caste in Bombay, gave evidence as to custom, on behalf of the plaintiff. He said that among the Banyas both father and son were entitled to enforce partition against each other. The question of partition had never been brought at caste meetings. He had come across instances of sons compelling their father to make a division.

In his cross-examination the witness said his father was alive. The majority of the caste elected Sir Munguldas as the head of the caste, instead of his father. But his father did not dispute Sir Mungaldas's right to be the head, though he disputed the possession of the caste pots. Gopaldas claimed the possession of the pots on the ground that he was the hereditary shett. The suits filed in the High Court had been decided against Gopaldas. Neither the witness nor his father was paying any portion of the plaintiff's costs in this suit.

In his re-examination by Mr. Latham, the witness said his father was 75 years old, and was now confined to his own room. He had never heard that there was any custom in his caste opposed to the Hindu shastras.

Jamnadas Ramdas, a leading member of the Kapol Banyas, was the next witness who gave evidence for the plaintiff. He said he was a guarantee broker to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was a partner in the Kaiser-i-Hind mill, and a partner of the agents of the Hindustan and Indian Manufacturing Company. He mentioned an instance of enforced partition which had occurred among some of his relatives twenty years ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity.—Witness had sided with Gopaldas in his disputes with Sir Munguldas He and Sir Munguldas had ceased to visit each other for many years. Their relations did not extend beyond salaaming each other. He got a subpœna in the case on the preceding day. He had sat in the court three or four times for about an hour while the witnesses were being cross-examined. He had nothing to do with Cumulsee Premjee, nor did he come with him to court. Witness had sons, and if they were to demand from him the money he had earned as an agent, he would give them a share. The sons would be entitled to a share of the ancestral property, but not to a share of his commission. He would, however, give it, if they asked for it, after they had grown up. He did not give evidence in the suit in which Gopaldas Madhowdas was concerned.

Tulseydas Cursondas, employed as manager in Muraglia and Company, gave similar evidence as to custom, mentioning an instance which had come within his knowledge.

In his cross-examination, the witness denied that he had managed the suit of Gopaldas Madhowdas, but said that he had examined the accounts as a friend.

The evidence for the plaintiff was here concluded.

Mr. Inverarity then applied to be allowed to call evidence to rebut statements made by the plaintiff's witnesses to the effect that a son was entitled to a partition of the father's self-acquired as well as ancestral property, and that if the father was old, he did not get a share himself, but was entitled to his funeral expenses only. Nothing of the kind had been said in the pleadings, and no mention was made about this evidence while the witnesses for the defence were cross-examined. This being the case Mr. Inverarity said he ought to be given an opportunity of rebutting the evidence for the plaintiff. He was entitled to obtain his rebutting evidence from the places whence the plaintiff's witnesses had come ; and where he could not get there the attendance of his witness, he thought a commission should issue.

Mr. Latham said he did not intend to set up a custom that a son was entitled to a share of the father's self acquired property. The witnesses had spoken of that being the custom, but it was evident that they did not understand the meaning of the word "custom" in its legal sense.

Mr. Inverarity said that if the Advocate-General did not mean to set up that custom, it would be sufficient for his lordship to take a note to that effect. He was, however, entitled to rebut the specific instances mentioned by the plaintiff's witnesses.

His lordship said Mr. Inverarity was entitled to bring evidence to rebut the specific instances mentioned by the witnesses. He could not, of course, have anticipated those instances, and had a technical right to meet them now.

The Advocate-General said Mr. Inverarity had that right.

The court adjourned at the usual hour.

APPEAL COURT.

(Before Justices NANABHAI HARIDAS and Sir WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.)

A MURDER CASE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JEEWA DOSA AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. J. W. Walker, Acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who had convicted one Jeewa Dosa of murder and two others of abetment of the offence, but could not pass sentence upon them, as the jury did not bring in a verdict of guilty. It was held by the judge that on the night of the 2nd November last Lalla Dosa had entered the house of Bhikhabhai, a money lender, and murdered him, and that Thakersey and Lalla Khoda had abetted the offence.

Mr. Pandurung Balibhudra, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown ; and Messrs. Shivshankar Govindrao and Ganesh Nilkant for the accused.

The deceased, Bhikhabhai, was a koonbee of the village of Gamri, near Ahmedabad. On the day before his murder he was observed to be all right, and during that night he was alone in his house. The next morning he was found dead in bed ; but at night no noise or cries for help were heard by the neighbours. His uncle, the police patel of the village, who lived in the adjoining house, saw the body, and allowed it to be taken for cremation. No inquiry was made by the patel as to the cause of the death, nor was any report made to the district police. Rumours were, however, afloat in the village that Bhikha had been murdered, and when the head-constable visited the village in the course of his rounds, three days after the event, he made a report to his superiors. Detectives were set to work, and the accused were apprehended. The body had been burnt, but at the trial evidence was forthcoming that marks of strangulation were observed on the body, and that there was a slight cut on the thumb, from which a little blood had trickled down on the ground. The police patel himself deposed that, though he had seen marks of violence on the body of his nephew, he made no inquiry or report, and had at first told the head-constable that the deceased had died of fever.

Mr. Walker said in his judgment that it was very difficult to see why the patel should have refrained from making inquiries in regard to a death so suspicious, and committed a grave offence in allowing the body to be burnt without holding even an inquest. The chief witnesses that Bhikha was murdered were his own caste-men and connections, and there was not a shadow of evidence that either these men or the police patel had anything to gain by putting forward a false charge of murder. The patel's own account was that he was ill from fever and was stupefied with grief at the death of his nephew. It was quite certain that among the Hindoos there was a strong repugnance to allowing the body of a relative to be subjected to a *post mortem* examination, and the relations were unable to bathe and take their food until the body was burnt. The patel was a somewhat stolid, stupid-looking man, apparently not in good circumstances, and the judge thought it quite possible that he had accepted the inevitable, and made no report or inquiry. The judge was perfectly satisfied from the evidence that Bhikha died from violence, some of the witnesses saying that they had seen marks, as of finger nails, on the throat and especially on the right side, and that the throat appeared to be otherwise injured. One of the witnesses had noticed that the mould on the wall in some places had been rubbed away, as if by a man getting over it into the house, and the confession of the first prisoner tallied with this evidence. The accused Nos. 2 and 3 had admitted, and it was proved, that they were the debtors of Bhikha, who had endeavoured to arrest the third prisoner in execution of a decree, and had also pressed the second prisoner for payment of the money due by him. It appeared that these men had planned the murder, and engaged Jeeva, a sturdy donkey-keeper to do the deed. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 had made confessions in the course of the preliminary investigations, and though the statements were retracted before the committing magistrate, they appeared to be genuine and trustworthy. The court was of opinion on the evidence that Jeeva had committed the murder, and that the second and third accused had abetted it. But the majority of the jury having differed from the opinion of the Sessions Judge, the case was referred to the High Court.

Their lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders held that the charge was not proved against the prisoners, who were accordingly ordered to be discharged.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. the Nawab of Junaghur	4,200	0	0
H. H. the Rajah Saheb of Dhrangadra	1,000	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Morvi	300	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Palitana	400	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Limdi	500	0	0
The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot	500	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan	100	0	0
The Rana Saheb of Porebunder	500	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Lakhtar	100	0	0
The Thakor Saheb of Saela	100	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Wala	300	0	0
Ala Khachar of Jasdan	100	0	0
The Thakore Saheb of Manawadar	250	0	0
The Chief of Ramdurg	1,000	0	0
The RajahSaheb ofDevas(SeniorBranch)	200	0	0
TheRajahSaheb of Devas(JuniorBranch)	200	0	0
The Chief of Bavda	300	0	0
Gaurishankar Udeyshankar, Esq.C.S.I., of Bhownuggur	2,500	0	0
Haji Karim Mahomed Suleman	2,000	0	0
H. H. the Maha Rao Saheb of Cutch	4,500	0	0
Shrimant Bapu Saheb Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan (second donation)	2,000	0	0
Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji	500	0	0
Total	21,550	0	0
Subscriptions previously acknowledged	1,19,161	7	11
Grand total	1,40,711	7	11

SHANKUR P. PANDIT,
March 13. Secretary and Treasurer.

SKOBELEFF'S PLAN FOR THE INVASION OF INDIA.

IN the present critical state of affairs on the northern frontiers of Afghanistan a scheme which General Skobeleff drew up so far back as 1877 for the invasion of India by Russia is of peculiar interest. The document appears in the form of a letter to a relative and was recently found among the papers of the late Prince Tcherkasky. The letter is as follows, those passages which appear in italics being underlined in the original :—

"I thank you heartily for your unchanging remembrance of me. I am thankful, but not surprised ; it was by your co-operation that I began life in the military arena, and I am indebted to you for the first impressions of independent military service. To a certain degree I boldly express my conviction that you will henceforth take an interest in me, and assist me to continue to serve exclusively for war, which (after the success I have achieved it has now become manifest) is for me in life not a means but an end ; and moreover, the only one which causes me to value life. In this is really included the exclusiveness of my ambition, not always intelligible to everybody. You, who with discernment supported me more than 12 years ago, will probably now not refuse my petition, it being of a perfectly identical character, of course, conformably with fresh circumstances and position, as that with which Cornet Skobeleff, of the Horse Guards, stood before you. However, my petition is not altogether of an unconditional character. If I have decided to trouble you, it is because I am firmly persuaded that we have nothing to expect of a *decidedly serious* nature on the part of the inhabitants of Turkestan in the event of a war with Turkey, and that if we are going to fight exclusively with Turkey, or that the idea of the *terrible, offensive, decisive significance* of Turkestan in the event of hostilities with England has not yet come to maturity in the highest sphere it would be too severe a trial to remain here during the war. The object of this letter is to partly remind you of myself and my recent responsible fighting, but chiefly to express to you with the fullest frankness what in my opinion ought to be and could be undertaken by Turkestan for the glory and greatness of Russia in the event of a decisive rupture with England. The aim to which I point possesses a great, a world-wide significance. Every Russian, acknowledging the possibility of success, and placed by fate near the affair, cannot fail to display the very significant means which, I allow myself to say, our authorities have accidentally amassed in this country, and which, with corresponding decision and timely preparation, we could strike not only an effective blow at England in India, but also crush her in Europe. All this I repeat *in the presence of the full control we have over the Turkestan region and its perfect security as a base of operations.* In the latter I firmly believe, and I have too many facts not to be convinced of the absolute character of our strength and prestige here, of course subject to the condition, more essential in Asia than elsewhere, 'not to waste words where force should be employed.' Impressed with the indispensability of fulfilling my duty to Russia at such a critical moment, I gave in my notice to the Governor-General on the 27th of December, 1876, wrote to Uncle Sasha, and now write to you, without thought of the consequences to me of what I have done, but only praying God that attention may be given to that terrible offensive power which we possess in Central Asia. I was appointed Governor of the Namangan district on the 22nd of September, 1875. A detachment was confided to me which had been assigned for defensive operations in the expectation of the reinforcements that were to arrive from the empire in the spring of 1876. The condition of affairs on our frontier at that time was very serious, very unfavourable for us ; in proof of which may be cited the fact that 18 companies, eight sotnyas of Cossacks, and 14 field guns, not reckoning the cannon for the fortifications, were assigned to defend the department.

Directly after the departure of the main body for Khodjent on the 16th of October, 1875, under the command of the head of the troops of the district, the whole of the seriousness of the position of the detachment confided to me became at once apparent. The enemy in all his strength burst upon the unfinished fortifications of Namangan on the 23rd of October, and from that time commenced a series of incessant conflicts with him. The results were at first the storming of Namangan and the purging of the Namangan district of the presence of hostile bands, and afterwards, when the troops had secured supplies, a period of active operations, comprising the routing of all the available forces of the former Khanate of Kokand, in number more than 40,000 met at Baluiktche, on the 12th of November, 1875, and a whole series of more or less bloody conflicts (I will name those of Goortiube on the 28th of November and Uladjibay on December 2 as being the more important of them), after which the Namangan active force stormed Andijan for a second time on the 8th of January, 1876, crushing at Assake the remaining forces furnished by the war party compelling the surrender of the leader of that party, Avtobatchi, and laying, after a six months' campaign, the whole of the former Khanate of Kokand at the feet of the Emperor. All this happened a year ago, and with this period coincides my appointment as military governor of the province of Ferghana. As may be imagined, there remained many unsettled elements in the province. With a view to finally pacifying them, the troops were directed upon the Alai, where, resigning myself to exclusively peaceful aims, I acted quite in a different manner from before. The Alai expedition did not cost Russia a single drop of blood, and the rebels were compelled to throw up the inaccessible positions they had occupied by the exclusive employment of strategy, by which I consider was fulfilled to the utmost degree the will of an Emperor who values so much the blood of his subjects. What was done under orders you had an opportunity of seeing from the announcement of the Governor-General after his inspection of the province of Ferghana. By right, I ought not to concern myself at such a time with my fate, but leave it to my superiors to decide where it is best I should serve. I reveal to you my heart on every occasion, announce to you beforehand my desire to go on active service, at any moment and in any position whatever. I can still less, I repeat, unconditionally, beg leave to quit this region, *firmly believing* in its mighty offensive significance in solving the Eastern Question. More than once has the warning been uttered that Russia can menace from Central Asia the dominion of the English in India, and that it is indispensable in consequence to take measures to check the advances of the Russians in Turkestan. In reality, if we look around, we shall see that our position in Turkestan is extremely threatening, and the apprehensions of the English not without foundation. We have formed a strong base in Central Asia with an army of about 40,000 men, from which we can always set apart for operations beyond Turkestan not less than 10,000 or 12,000. Besides, we can rely on the tranquillity of the country, the more so since up to now there have been no serious indications whatever of any connection between the Mussulmans of Turkey and those of Central Asia at the present political moment. If the military means of Turkestan could be reinforced from Western Siberia by, say, six companies, with as large a number of Cossacks possible of the Siberian army, and a battery—and three regiments of Cossacks could be sent from Orenburg—a corps could be formed, the approximate strength of which would be from 14,000 to 15,000 men. Such a corps, thrown across the Hindoo Koosh, might achieve a good deal. Everybody who has ever concerned himself with the question of the position of the English in India has declared it to be unsteady, that it is only maintained by absolute force of arms, that the European troops are only sufficient to keep the country quiet, and that the native soldiers are not to be depended upon at all. Everybody who has concerned himself with the question of the possibility of a Russian invasion of India would declare that it is only necessary to penetrate to a single point of the Indian frontier to bring about a general rising. It may be said that an enterprise against the English in India is a hazardous one ; that it might end in the destruction of the Russian force. I imagine it to be only right that I should admit that the undertaking is a hazardous one. It is only necessary to remember, however, that in the event of the complete success of our enterprise we might crush the British Empire in India, the results of which it would be impossible to estimate even in England itself. Competent people in England acknowledge that a defeat on the Indian frontier might drag in its train a social revolution in the metropolis itself ; since for the last 20 years identical causes and effects in all the relations with France (including unfitness for war) have bound England of to-day more than any previous period to her Indian possessions. In a word, the fall of the British power in India would be the *beginning of the fall of England.* In the event of an incomplete success on our part *i. e.,* should a mutiny not take place in India, and we should not be in a condition to invade her territory, we should nevertheless tie the whole Indian army to Hindustan and prevent the English transporting any part of it to Europe, nay we should even compel England to send some portion of her European troops to India. In a word, we should to a considerable extent paralyse the land forces of England for a war in Europe or for creating a new theatre of war from the Persian Gulf to Tabreez and on to Tiflis, which has been the aim of English military men ever since the Crimean war. The indispensability of the participation of Turkestan in the impending events is demonstrated by the fact that we should be compelled, in the event of ill-success in war to evacuate the country or restrict our position there. If we, even in the event of a complete failure of our undertaking in Europe as well as in Asia, displayed through an unfortunate spirit of enterprise all the possible menace of our present position in Central Asia, we might have the alternative should we be compelled to conclude an unfortunate peace, of buying ourselves off with Turkestan, which would have risen in value. There can be no comparison between what we should risk, in deciding to make a demonstration against the English in India, and those universal consequences that would be the outcome in the event of the success of our demonstration. The vast difference in the results of success between ourselves and the enemy should urge us to go boldly forward. On the declaration of war with England operations ought to commence by sending immediately an embassy to Cabul, and by the formation of an active detachment (to give it more prestige I would call it an *army*) at Samarcand consisting of 10 battalions, 14 sotnyas, and about 40 guns ; in all from 10,000 to 12,000 men. This to be the *minimum,* and to consist, moreover, of our very best combative forces.

"The object of the mission would be to draw Shere Ali into alliance with us, and enter in league with the disaffected elements in India ; and in order to enable the negotiations to attain their end it would be indispensable, after forming the detachment, to march it without delay *via* Bamian to Cabul. If Shere Ali in spite of all this, remained the ally of England (not very likely ; the invitation of him *among the vassals* to Delhi to the festivities on the occasion of the proclamation of the title of 'Empress of India' was not accepted, and in general he expressed his dissatisfaction at the insult he considered was done him by this invitation)—if he remained the ally of England then the pretender to the Afghan throne, Abdur Rahman Khan, who lives at Samarcand, should be sent forward, and through him a civil war sown in the country—Persia in the meanwhile being secretly encouraged to renew her pretensions to Herat. By turning Persia's attention towards Afghanistan we should draw her away from the Caucasus ; and since the movement of Persian troops towards Herat would demand supplies and transport on a vast scale, this, among other things, would paralyse in the most effective manner the English plan of marching from the Persian Gulf upon Tiflis. The acting force having left Samarcand, a fresh detachment should be formed there, comprising two battalions of infantry, a battery, and 16 sotnyas of Cossacks, to occupy supporting points on the line of communications, and in general for service in the rear. Without going into details, the campaign, in my opinion, ought to fall into two periods—first, that of swift action and diplomatic negotiations with Afghanistan, the latter to be supported by pushing forward our active corps towards Cabul. The second period after the occupation of Cabul would be one of waiting when we should have to enter into relations with all the disaffected elements in India, and convert them to our interests. The main cause of the failure of the rebellion of 1857 was the fact that the insurgents were not properly organised and led. And finally, it would be our chief duty to organise masses of Asiatic Cavalry, and hurling them on India as our vanguard, under the banner of blood and rapine, thus bring back the time of Tamerlane. To define the further operations of the Russian column from Cabul in the plan of the campaign would be sheer guesswork. If circumstances favoured us, our operations might end with planting the Russian banner on the walls of Benares. If the contrary were the case the column might with honour retreat upon Herat, and meet troops pushed forward from the Caucasus. Such an operation would involve several battalions and about six guns to every 1,000 men. An Asiatic enemy—above all, the Turcomans—is not very terrible in the open, and even the victorious English army would melt away to a considerable extent in marching upon Herat.* In the present condition of the British army the English could not move beyond the borders of India more than 25,000 men, of whom a considerable number would have to be left at the supporting points. Besides, it must not be forgotten that Turkestan would lie on the enemy's flank, and that our means would increase in proportion as we approached the Caspian. I have already said that the whole undertaking would be a risky one, but it is justified by the greatness of the aim and the immensity of the results. If the results be kept in view there can be no talk on the part of Russia of risk, and nothing at all is worth while saying about Turkestan. From the troops that would be fortunate enough to participate in such an expedition more should be exacted than self-sacrifice, even in the highest sense of the term, among military men. The Hindoo Koosh once crossed, I believe the conviction would be kindled in the breast of each combatant that he had come to Afghanistan to conquer or die. This the Emperor demands of him, and there would be no reproaches made if our banners remained in the hands of the foe beyond the Hindoo Koosh after every Russian soldier had fallen. Such consciousness, such a decision on the part of the entire corps, could only be brought about in the Russian army, in my opinion, by the undoubted feeling of all of boundless attachment and love for their Sovereign. The difficult task of animating a corps to a degree proportionate with the character of the enterprise might be best accomplished by sending one of the Emperor's sons with the expedition, who, when the proper time arrived, would proclaim to the troops what their Czar and Russia expected from them. I firmly believe that a corps made happy by the presence of a son of the Emperor would not under any circumstances soil the name of a Russian. During our 10 years' stay in this region the Turkestan troops have worked out for themselves an entire system of military operations (founded on the knowledge of local conditions, of the character of the enemy, always the same in Mussulman Asia, but chiefly on the consciousness of its own aptitude for fighting) which enables them to clearly define military undertakings corresponding with the present military means of Turkestan. It may be said that there exists no longer any invincible barrier in Central Asia if we go on acting with our Turkestan force as we have done up to now. Masses of Asiatics can only disturb us : they cannot prevent us in the least from carrying out our intentions. We have now reached a point, thanks to which defined and systematic operations can be carried on by a corps, possessing arms and supplies relatively far exceeding the requirements of any European campaign, against almost any enemy in Central Asia in the open as well as behind walls, and this, I repeat, with scarcely anything like the losses in the past. In fine, with our present experience, our plucky troops, and in my opinion *very considerable* military resources, there is nothing in Asia that could really prevent us from carrying out the broadest strategical schemes.

"Our policy during the last 10 years has given a worldwide importance to Russia. The sublime activity of our Government in the opinion of Englishmen and Asiatics has no bounds in Asia. This *prestige* serves to a principal degree to render our position secure. Not long ago, while reading Lieutenant-Colonel Cory's work—'Shadows of Coming Events ; or, the Eastern Menace. London : 1876'—I was struck at his not imagining to himself the power of Turkestan, otherwise than connected by a railway running from Tchardjui on the Oxus of Moscow. Asiatics believe to this very moment that our troops spit fire when they rush with hurrahs upon them.

"An acquaintance with the country and its resources infallibly leads to the conclusion that our presence in Turkestan in the name of Russian interests can only be justified *by hastening to our own benefit the solution of the Eastern question. Otherwise the Asiatic fleece is not worth tanning* and all our efforts in Turkestan will have been in vain. To prevent this it is very essential for us to take care lest by our inactivity here in Central Asia at the decisive moment in the West we display to the enemy all the casualness of our conquests. This would infallibly lead in its train the diminution of our prestige, and demand in the future still greater fruitless sacrifices. I repeat that with a *minimum* army of 40,000 men, knowing how to operate, it would be possible not only to keep the Turkestan region in order, with Kashgaria and Bokhara acting against us, but also, I dare to affirm, enable us to evacuate Turkestan and conquer it over again. In case of need we could draw into Turkestan six Siberian Cossack cavalry regiments (36 sotnyas) several companies from West Siberia, a battery of eight guns, and perhaps three regiments (18 sotnyas) from Orenburg. It must not be forgotten that, even after throwing from 16,000 to 20,000 men across the Hindoo Koosh, with proportionate artillery, of which there is any amount in Turkestan, there would still remain with the above-mentioned reinforcement 31,800 men for the defence of Turkestan, and this without touching the effective forces of the Amu Darya district (two battalions, four sotnyas, eight field guns), and without reckoning the forces in the Transcaspian region. There are no doubt many trials in store for us in Central Asia, but for them to attain a head it is necessary for the Mussulman race to first come to maturity, and that a whole class of influential men should rise knowing us well, and thoroughly realising the mainspring of our power and success. The well-known Nana Sahib was brought up in the midst of Europeans, and he was admitted into the highest English circles, and for that reason alone was able to be such a menace to the English. Elements of that sort have not yet formed among us. Therein lies one of our absolute advantages over the English, and when once events in the West attain a culminating point this fact together with many others, should impel us to get from Turkestan the whole of the benefit it is in a condition to accord.

"En Asie, la ou cessent les triomphes, commencent les difficultes (Lettre du duc de Wellington a lord Auckland, (gouv. des Indes, 1839). This is indisputably true—in a political sense we are outliving the epoch of triumph, and must therefore make the utmost use of it. You see how much I anticipate from our might in Central Asia. It can be easily understood that having had the fortune for a long time of sharing the trials of war with the Turkestan forces, I cannot wish to exchange my fighting service here for any other ; but it would be rather hard to be here doing nothing when the greater part of our army was shedding blood in the West for the fatherland. Hence I beg you again not to forget me in the event of any declaration of war.—Your affectionate and grateful

"MICHAEL SKOBELEFF."

"P. S.—A few orders of the day to the troops of the Ferghana district to give an idea how we live here. Read them through, and do not refuse to share with me your impressions, which I prize so much."

"I have just received the *Golos,* No. 358, of December 29, 1876. On reading the leading article I see that a declaration of war on the part of Russia against the Ottoman Porte constitutes the desired event of our enemies, and 'Europe has made a muddle of the question, and truly to the precipitancy of Russia, so unfavourable for her' (Russia); and finally, 'that events have got in such a tangle that a decided and speedy unravelling of them is altogether out of the question for the moment.' Already in the third decade of the present century Field Marshal Count von Moltke pointed out the impossibility of obtaining rapid and decisive results in European Turkey, and acknowledged it would be exceedingly difficult to carry on war there without having a powerful fleet and the absolute dominion of the Black Sea. As is well known, even Field-Marshal Prince Varshavsky in 1829 expressed a doubt respecting the significance of aggressive operations in Asia Minor, on account of the lack of a decisive objective point. The only advantageous one be could see was the trade route joining Bagdad with Scutari ; but this has now lost its importance with the opening of the Suez Canal. And thus one might almost decide on saying that however happily a campaign might be carried on in European and Asiatic Turkey, it would be *difficult to find in those seats of war a solution of the Eastern Question.* A frank behaviour on the part of England, conformable with the views of our Government, would, of course, as far as I understand the question, lead to the satisfaction of our legitimate requirements. However, we ought not to lose sight of the chance of a war with England. That country might not declare war formally against us, but by sending her officers to the ranks of the Turkish army, and by helping Turkey with means would virtually be at war with us.

"Would it not be better to make use of our *new, powerful strategical position* in Central Asia, our better acquaintance than before with the routes and means in the extended sense of the term, in order to strike at our real enemy a deadly blow in the event (doubtful) of the evident signs of or determination to operate against the line of operations most sensitive to the English failing to cause them to entirely give way to us? This state of affairs is, obviously, very serious, and therefore we might, having resolved to remain on the defensive on the Danube and in Asiatic Turkey, place a corps of 30,000 men at Astrabad to co-operate with the troops of the Turkestan military district against Cabul. By doing this we might spare our Russian army in Europe and Asia Minor those insuperable difficulties it has had to contend against unsuccessfully several times every century. It is, of course, not for me to decide by what means Transcaucasia should be defended against an invasion of a Turkish army, or how far the helpless condition of the Christian inhabitants of Turkey would allow the Danube army to maintain a purely defensive attitude, in the event of war being proclaimed ; but in any case I will presume to put on record my convictions :—

"1. That if an invasion of India with a force of 18,000 men, in the present condition of English power in Asia, is a rather hazardous feat, but all the same a possible and desirable one, then such an invasion with 50,000 troops would be without any risk whatever.

"2. That in the Caspian Sea, from the early spring, we possess all the means for the rapid concentration at Astrabad of a body of 30,000 men, and the furnishing of them with supplies.

"3. That the country from Astrabad to Herat and Cabul is in every respect favourable for the passage of considerable forces. By exercising adequate political pressure on Persia, Khorassan might be rendered a base for supplies—Transcaucasia, Transcaspia, and Persia furnishing the transport.

"4. That the Turkestan military district having been reinforced with six regiments of Siberian Cossacks, three regiments of Orenburg troops, six companies of infantry, and one battery from Western Siberia (the troops might arrive in Turkestan. *i. e.,* Tashkent towards the spring), it could push forward 18,000 men with corresponding artillery to march upon Cabul.

"5. That it is possible to march from Samarcand to the foot of the Hindoo Koosh, and that the passage from Khoolum, across Khebek, Kurem, Bamian, and the passes of Karo Kotel, Dentan-Sheken, Ak-Robat, Kalui, Hadjikak, and Unna, into the valley of the river Cabul, is likewise feasible. Although it has been shown that field artillery (battery guns) could be conveyed across these passes without special appliances still, all the same, *in order to be prepared for the worst.* I have occupied myself with the question of those appliances necessary to ensure the complete success of the passage of field artillery over mountain tracks.

"Already I can confidently say that the simplest method has been discovered, a new conveyance, with a four-pounder slung underneath, having proved on experiment yesterday a success. However, a final judgment as to its merits and consequently as to its being able to cross any kind of mountain, can only be given after a practical march with two trial guns across the snowy mountains on the confines of the province, which we have decided shall take place in February.

"6. That Shere Ali, the successor of Dost Mahomed, cannot but long for the possession of Peshawur, and that in general it would not be difficult to raise all Asia against India, in the name of blood and rapine, and revive the times of Tamerlane

"7. That Shere Ali is dissatisfied at the present moment with the English.

"8. That the English troops in India do not exceed 60,000 men, with corresponding artillery, and that the native army is more a menace than a support to its rulers.

"9. That even the contact of an insignificant force with the frontier of India might lead to a general insurrection throughout the country and the *collapse* of the British Empire.

"It would appear to be opportune at the present moment to give heed to all that has been written above.

"Kokand, Jan. 27, (O.S.), 1877, 12.50 a-m."

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* It is a fact beyond dispute that the acclimatised troops of Russia are better fitted to endure the hardships of a Central Asian campaign than the English. (The "History of the War in Afghanistan." By John William Kaye, London ; 1851.)

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN was one of the first to sound an alarm against Russian encroachments in the direction of Herat. Twelve months ago he warned England that Russia would not rest satisfied with Merv and that matters would be brought to a crisis sooner than people expected. The following are some of his views :—

A prominent diplomatist, intimately acquainted with Russia, writes to me that Herat is already lost and many authorities in London take the same view. But this is a mistake, and there is no reason why Herat should be ever lost to Afghanistan and England if the British public will realize the position and interest themselves in a question which is of vital importance to them and their children.

Herat is a very different question from Merv. The occupation by Russia of the latter place is inconvenient, but the English Government had no right to do more than politely protest against it. Merv was claimed neither by Persia nor Afghanistan, and I know no reason why Russia should not annex it. I am disposed to think that the advantages of having her frontier conterminous with our own are greater than its disadvantages, and the scheme of a neutral zone between England and Russia never deserved serious attention. But Herat and the surrounding districts are an integral part of Afghanistan. In former days Herat has been associated with conspicuous acts of gallantry of Englishmen, and we have declared war and fought a campaign in order to secure it under our control. What we have done once, we should have to do again ; and we are far more imperatively called upon to defend Herat now than in 1837 or in 1856, for the reason that its loss would now be far more serious to us ; our reputation throughout the East would be far more vitally touched ; and we are under new and distinct engagements to defend it, engagements which can only be ignored with dishonour.

The procedure of Russia, when once she is established on the upper waters of the Murghab and the Hari-Rud, will be to incite Persia, who is now in complete subordination to her, to revive her ancient claims upon Herat (formally abandoned by the treaty of March 4, 1857), which will be supported, first by the influence, and then by the arms, of Russia. For this great city, with its vast fortress and its unsurpassed position, is like Strasburg, which is possessed by Germany, but is French in heart. The Herat population is mostly Persian by origin and sympathy, for the Afghan rule is so tyrannous and evil that even that of Persia seems tolerable by comparison. There will be no difficulty whatever in forming a Persian party or a Russian party in Herat ; and we shall doubtless hear the old story of oppressed nationalities, and the right of the Herat is to coalesce with their Persian fellow-countrymen. But England cannot permit Herat to be occupied by Russia or Persia.

By the letter of recognition which I was instructed to deliver to the present ruler of Afghanistan, in 1880, the English Government promised to defend his possessions against external aggression—that is to say, against Russia, which was expressly named—so long as the Ameer should follow unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to his external relations. That engagement has been since confirmed, and whatever may be said of the Ameer's Russian proclivities, I, for one, do not believe them. He has a great and natural dread of Russia, and is quite ready to conduct his foreign relations in accordance with English advice. The close of the Afghan war did not leave us in the same state as we commenced it. We took up engagements which it is too late to cancel, and which it would be impolitic to evade. Afghanistan is now a feudatory state of British India—its independence was always an impossible dream—and we must defend its borders against aggression. More especially must we resist the occupation of Herat, which has been justly called the key or gate of India, and an attack on which should be resented in the same manner as an attack on Portsmouth by the French fleet.

The effect of permitting Russia to seize Herat would be to lessen the power and lower the prestige of England throughout the East. There are those who laugh at the word "prestige," and declare it to be a baleful light that lures nations to destruction. But it is none the less certain that it is a real power ; that it enables a few thousand Englishmen to govern millions of aliens ; and that if we foolishly allow it to be lost, England may step down from her throne and abdicate her imperial functions.

I do not believe that the advance of Russia or the occupation of Herat signifies the invasion of India. For this, Russia is not sufficiently strong nor would it be possible this generation. Englishmen are very apt to depreciate unnecessarily their own strength and exaggerate that of their enemies ; and however large may be the armies of the Caucasus or Turkestan, it would be unworthy of Englishmen to fear an invasion of India, which could only end in the utter collapse of Russia. General Skobeleff in his "plan of invasion" considered that 50,000 men might attempt the invasion of India without disaster ; but I believe the plan to be apocryphal, and only ascribed to Skobeleff to test English opinion. If the General held the opinion imputed to him, he must have been insane. The native troops of India, the supply of whom is inexhaustible, are fully as good as those of the Czar ; and Russia was only able to beat Turkey during the last war with the help of Roumania, although close to her own frontier and with unlimited supplies of troops.

"Every body," says Skobeleff, "who has concerned himself with the question of the possibility of Russian invasion of India, would declare that it is only necessary to penetrate to a single point of Indian frontier to bring about a general rising . . . Even the contact of an insignificant force with the frontier of India might lead to a general insurrection throughout the country and the collapse of the British Empire."

On this subject the opinion of Skobeleff is worthless. Like every Russian, he said not what he knew to be true, but what desired to be believed. The more intimately India and the politics of its ruling families are known, the more impossible will a general rising, under any circumstances, appear. No sign of any popular union against us has ever been seen, and if we only govern with common honesty and intelligence, our rule is secure.

But the English public should distinctly understand what the occupation of Herat by Russia will cost them ; even putting aside all alarmist ideas of invasion.

In the first place, it should, in honour, entail war with Russia in Europe and Asia, with such consequences as fortune might determine.

Should the Government of the day refuse to admit that the honour of the country was so touched as to make a declaration of war necessary, it would be still imperative to take such measures as would neutralize the effect of Russia's occupation.

The first and inevitable step would be the occupation and permanent annexation of Candahar and the construction of a line of railway to it and a first-class fortress, the cost of which latter work would not be less than three millions sterling. The Ameer of Afghanistan would disappear, and to England would fall the unprofitable and thankless task of administering that Asiatic Soudan. I have always been opposed to the retention of Candahar, knowing that our remaining there would make the position of the Ameer at Cabul impossible ; but I am nevertheless convinced that the advance to Candahar is the only possible response to the Russian advance to Herat. England might be further compelled to occupy Bagdad and the shores of the Persian Gulf, while the permanent retention of Egypt would be pressed upon her with renewed force.

It is well that Englishmen should understand the cost and burden which a further Russian advance may entail on them. My experience of Russian diplomacy is that it cares nothing for the polite protests of the English Government, Liberal or Conservative. The only force before which it recoils is the expressed determination of the English people to resist any attack on the national honour. The time has passed for the advocates of inaction to pretend that the advance of Russia is a gain to civilization ; that it signifies the abolition of slavery in Central Asia ; and that it is undignified for England to show alarm at the progress of her rival in the East. The advance of Russia is no more a gain to civilization than was the irruption of Huns and Vandals, who for centuries crushed the civilization of Europe. The freedom which Russia bestows may be tested in the convict gangs of Siberia. Her designs against England may be gauged by the permitted utterances of her public men and newspapers, and by the historical fact that, as in the annexation of Merv, she always chooses the time of our greatest embarrassment to push forward her frontier line.

There is no occasion to fear Russia. In material strength, in intelligence, and in all the resources of civilization, England is far more strong. The strength of Russia lies in the steady purpose of despotism, directing, with absolute authority, a cowed and uneducated nation. This force, like the blind, slow rise of the sea, will only fail before an immovable barrier which, it may be hoped, will be found to exist in the declared determination of the English people.

ASIA MINOR MENACED BY RUSSIA.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The question of Herat is by no means the most serious outlook for England at the present moment. I have previously indicated in this correspondence the intense anxiety which prevails at Constantinople respecting the fate of the Ottoman Empire, as influenced by the meeting at Skiernievice. Of course we have no direct information as to what passed between the three Emperors at this Polish Village ; but it is the general belief, and the best informed men in our Foreign Office certainly give credit to the story, that an understanding was then arrived at, according to which the entire Eastern question might, under certain contingencies, be re-opened. It was the apprehension of this fact which caused such a remarkable change of front on the part of the Sultan in his attitude towards Germany and which has sent Hassan Fehmi Pasha to England to patch up an agreement, if he can, even with the Gladstone Government. It is thought that the three Emperors decided in a general way as to what might be the ultimate destiny of European Turkey, but declined to consider anything relating to the Asian parts of the Ottoman Empire. Since the meeting of the potentates Russia has endeavoured to come to a separate understanding with the Sultan. For the moment, however, she has failed to do so, and we now hear of an important arrangement having been entered into between the St. Petersburg and the French Governments, which is virtually similar in its objects to the understanding at Skiernievice. In brief, it amounts to this : that France has arranged with Russia in regard to her interests in Syria, and, as a result, the hand of the Muscovite is now free to deal with Turkey alone in Asia Minor. We cannot imagine that the present Government or any English Government, would maintain the validity of the ill-fated Asia Minor Convention. Moreover, the British Government have sufficient justification for regarding it as a dead letter by reason of the recent shortcomings of the Sultan in failing to carry out his part of the bargain in relation to Armenia and to internal reforms generally.

These statements throw some light upon the news now in possession of our Foreign Office respecting the Russian forces south of the Caucasus. It has been known in official circles that during the autumn Russia concentrated enormous quantities of stores and means of transport along the Armenian frontier ; and it is now said that her military strength in that region is little, if any, short of a hundred and sixty thousand men. It is not comforting to know that there are thirty thousand more south of the Caspian. But, as pointed out in the letter signed "R. B. B." (Mr. R. Balliol Brett, M. P.) it may possibly after all turn out that M. Lessar's real object in visiting London was to draw a red-herring across our path—to cause an alarm respecting our Afghan frontier, while Russia was meditating much greater enterprises in the spring south of the Black Sea. If once Russia commences a campaign in Armenia, it would be very easy to open up the Turkish question in Europe in order to carry out whatever views the Emperors decided upon at Skiernievice, unless, indeed, their decisions were contrary to the general belief, and were intended rather to prevent any disturbance in Europe, while giving authority to Russia to have her own way in Asia. The latter may possibly be the most accurate explanation of the Skiernievice affair.

POTTINGER'S DEFENCE OF HERAT.

ON Thursday we reproduced from Kaye's "Afghanistan" an account of Pottinger's visit to Herat. To-day we give the story of his defence of the city against the Persians :—

The spirit of adventure was strong in Eldred Pottinger. It had brought him to the gates of Herat, and now it kept him there, eager to take a part in the coming struggle between the Heratees and their Persian invaders. And when the day of trial came—when the enemy were under the walls of the city—he threw himself into the contest, not merely in a spirit of adventure, as a young soldier rejoicing in the opportunity thus afforded him of taking part in the stirring scenes of active warfare, but as one profoundly impressed with the conviction that his duty to his country called upon him in such a crisis, to put forth all his energies in aid of those who were striving to arrest a movement threatening not only the independence of Herat, but the stability of the British Empire in the East. Scarcely had the king returned to Herat, when a proclamation went forth into the surrounding villages, decreeing that all the grain and forage should be brought into the city and that villagers should abide within its walls, on pain of the Shah's resentment. The danger seemed something dim and remote, and the order at first was little heeded. But when, towards the close of October, intelligence reached Herat that the Persian army had arrived at Toorbut, another more imperative edict was issued, commanding all the outstanding crops, grain, and forage, to be destroyed, and the fruit-trees cut down in the surrounding gardens.

The city was alive with rumours of the progress of the Persian army. It was ascertained that they were moving forward in three bodies, the advance of which was a force of 10,000 or 12,000 men, under Alayar Khan. Every now and then a prisoner was brought in ; but the people, who seized them, bitterly complained that they could not make more captures.

Early in November there was a hard frost, and the Heratees began hopefully to speculate on the chances of a severe winter. Never were the predictions of the weatherwise so cruelly falsified ; but the hope buoyed them up for a time. Another cheering anticipation was believed in the same mortifying manner. It was long a matter of anxious conjecture whether the Persians would attack Ghorian. In 1834-35 they had left it untouched ; and it was believed that now again they would mask it, for its reputed strength was greater than that of Herat, and it was defended by a picked garrison, under the command of the brother of Yar Mahomed. But these hopes were soon dispersed by the arrival of couriers from Ghorian, with tidings that the place was besieged. On the 15th of November it was announced that Ghorian had fallen.

Matters now began to wear a more alarming aspect. Cursing with his whole heart the cowardice or treachery of his brother, who, almost without a struggle, had shamefully surrendered his charge, Yar Mahomed, with increased vigour, addressed himself to the defence of the city. The gates were closed against all egress. The people poured into Herat in floods from the surrounding country. In every house were huddled together the members of five or six families. The very ruins were thickly tenanted. But still the streets were alive with throngs of people seeking habitations in the city. Everywhere excitement and alarm were visible in the countenances and the gestures of the Heratees. It was a strange and fearful conjecture, and no man felt himself secure

Whilst these precautions against internal revolt were taken by the Shah and his unscrupulous minister, actively and unceasingly they laboured to defend the city against the enemy advancing from without. The fortifications now began to bristle with armed soldiers. The hammer of the artificer rang upon the guns in the embrasures. The spade of the workman was busy upon the ramparts. Eager for the foray, the trooper mounted his horse and scoured the country to cut off stragglers. But still the Persian army moved forward in that compact and well-ordered mass which had baffled the efforts and kindled the indignation of marauders along their whole line of march. Soon the contest actually commenced. On the 22nd of November the advanced guard of the Persian army took up its position on the plain to the north-west of the city.

The following day witnessed the opening of the siege of Herat—one, whether we regard the protracted nature of the operation, the vigour of the resistance, the gallantry of the chief actors concerned in it, or the magnitude of the political results of the most remarkable in modern history. It was on the 23rd of November that the siege actually commenced. Taking possession of all the gardens and enclosures to the west of the city, and establishing themselves in considerable force among a cluster of ruins that afforded them good shelter, the Persians began to make their preparations, for the attack.

It was plain that little reliance was to be placed upon the strength of the defences. It was plain, too, that the war thus commenced would be carried on in a spirit of unsparing hatred and savage inhumanity—that what was wanting, on either side, in science or in courage, would be made up for in cruelty and vindictiveness. The Afghan skirmishers that evening brought in some prisoners and some heads. The latter were paraded about the ramparts. The former bartered for horses with the Toorkomans, and sent off to the slave market of Merv.

The siege was soon in full operation. Whilst the Heratees were busily at work strengthening their defences the Persians were entrenching themselves, throwing up their batteries, planting their guns, and trying their effect upon the walls of the city. After a day or two, guns, mortars, and rocket batteries were all in full play upon Herat. The rockets ranged too wildly to mark any serious mischief to the besiged ; but their grand fiery flight as they passed over the city struck error into the hearts of the people who clustered upon the roofs of the houses, praying and crying by turns. The uproar and confusion inside was tremendous, whilst not a sound was heard from the ramparts which a few nights before had been shaken by clamour. The defenders of the city had too much serious occupation on hand to expend themselves in much noise. It was no easy thing to repair the defences which were crumbling to pieces under the fire of the Persian batteries. Silently, but resolutely they set about their work repairing the mischief as it arose, and giving a new character of defence to the battered fortifications. Day after day, with little change of circumstance and little gain to either party, the seige continued throughout the months of November and December. At the end of the former, Pottinger wrote in his journal, "The Persians have wasted some thousand rounds of ammunition, and are not more advanced than when the firing commenced." The loss of life was not great in the city ; but those domestic episodes of war, which give so painful an interest to the annals of an attack upon a fortified town, were not absent from the siege of Herat. In the next house to that in which Eldred Pottinger resided, a shell descended close to the spot on which an infant was sleeping. The terrified mother rushed between the deadly missile and her child. The shell exploding carried off her head, and the corpse of the mother fell upon the babe, and suffocated it.

In the meanwhile, with a vigour and a constancy worthy of any garrison, in ancient or in modern times, the besieged continued to conduct their defensive operations. Three of the five gates of the city were kept open, and the communications with the surrounding country were preserved. The cattle were sent out to graze. Firewood and other commodities were brought into the city. Every night the garrison sallied out, attacked the working parties, carried off their tools, often destroyed their entrenchments, wounded and sometimes killed the workmen, and carried their bleeding heads, with barbarous triumph, into the city.

Whilst the activity of the garrison thus sensibly increased, that of the besiegers was plainly declining. Throughout the month of December little progress was made. The fire of the Persian batteries slackened sometimes altogether ceased. When it was most lively, it was mild and eccentric so slovenly, indeed, as to warrant the belief that every gun was pointed in a different direction, and every gun firing at some particular mark at his own. At last on Christmas Day when the siege had been continued for more than a month, Eldred Pottinger wrote in his journal, I could not help recollecting the three shots a day which the Spanish army before Gibraltar fired for sometime and which the garrison called after the Trinity."

The new year opened with some increase of activity on the part of the besiegers. Their mining operations alarmed the garrison ; and vigorous efforts were made by a corresponding activity in the works, to frustrate the designs of the assailants. All true Mahomedans were called upon by proclamation, to aid in the defence of the city, as the danger was very pressing.

To be continued.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13.

THE absence of definite news regarding the situation in Afghanistan keeps everything in a state of suspense, and in general business the feeling to-day is, if possible, even worse than yesterday. In shares and securities it certainly is, and unless we have something to initiate an improvement, business people have a trying time before them.

The Bank of England return, as received through Reuter, this morning exhibits no change in the relative position, the proportion of the reserves to liabilities being still 47 per cent. Money, however, is the turn dearer, the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' bills being quoted ⅛ higher at 3½ per cent. Consols have undergone a further fall of ¼ to 97¼, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is reduced ⅛, while French Rentes in Paris come at 109⅝, a drop of ½.

In the General Produce markets a somewhat stronger feeling is apparent, but this is not incompatible with a more warlike tone of public feeling; on the contrary, it is rather indicative of that. Coffee is reported firmer, with an advance of 1s. per cwt. Wheat is firm, and, although unaltered in Liverpool, is quoted 6d. to 9d. per quarter higher in London. Rapeseed shows no change. Linseed is firmer, and 3d. to 6d. higher in Calcutta qualities.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed to a decline of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and 3-64d. to 5-64d. to arrive, but ready Surats are unchanged. The day's sales, however, were only estimated at 6,000, bales, and Surats to arrive, both in Liverpool and on the Continent, were proportionately as weak as Americans. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were again 1-16 cent. and futures 11 points lower. This is the effect of the weakness in Europe, as the receipts at the ports keep very moderate, the following being the comparison to date with the two previous years:—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Thursday's receipts.....	5,000	6,000	13,000
Six days' do.	35,000	38,000	87,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,454,000	4,412,000	5,108,000

The decline on the other side has been reflected here in a fall of about Rs. 2 per candy. At this reduction, however, buyers have shown more willingness to work, especially in Broach and Bhownuggur, the business in which adds up to about 1,500 bales. Quotations are:—

	Good.	Fully-Good.	Fine.
Oomras, ready......	Rs. 193	Rs. 197	..
Broach, March	,, 226	,, ..	..
Do. April	,, 224	,, ...	..
Dhollera, April-May	,, 196	,, 201	Rs. 207

WHEAT is made rather firmer owing to the tenour of home advices and smaller supplies here. For No. 1 White Pessy sellers now ask Rs. 3-6, and for No. 1 Club Delhi Rs. 3-9 per cwt., railway terms.

SEEDS generally are unchanged. Linseed has been pretty freely dealt in at previous rates, say Rs. 5-10 ready, Rs. 5-9½ forward.

FREIGHTS are firmer again for near loading owing to the paucity of tonnage, and a steamer is reported fixed for early April at 26s. 3d., Liverpool or London. The following are current rates:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool...........	26s. 3d. to 27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Open Charter......	27s. 6d.	
Havre	26s. 3d.	
Antwerp	26s. 3d.	
Marseilles	26s. 3d.	
Trieste-Venice.....	32s. 6d.	

COALS are still tending downwards owing to re-sales, a parcel of ready Davison's having changed hands at Rs. 14-8. Forward, however, Rs. 15 continues the quotation, and in Cardiff business has been done at Rs. 15-8 alongside.

EXCHANGE remains unaltered in every particular. Private bills are as scarce as ever. On the other hand, the banks are not very anxious to do business in the existing state of political affairs. We still quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	........1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do Telegraphic	....1s. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do three months' sight..	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	.....1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	2·03¼	,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has weakened considerably, sellers being out at Rs. 95½ ready and Rs. 95 for future delivery Fours. The quotation for Fours-and-a-half is Rs. 98½ nominal. From Calcutta the quotations are Rs. 94⅛ and Rs. 97½ respectively.

The SHARE market has exhibited a very despondent tone to-day, and in Spinning and Weaving Mill shares a further general fall of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share is quoted. Buyers still hold aloof, and rumours of an adverse character regarding several companies are being industriously circulated by interested people. Should the short-time movement be carried next Thursday, however, more confidence will be felt in the future, as the industry on its own merits is sound enough, if properly worked. At present low values many of the mills are well worth the attention of investors, as even should values go worse for a time they are bound to come right in the long run. Bank of Bombay shares are again lower at Rs. 725, and Press companies have undergone a general fall, Berars being down to Rs. 525, Mofussils to Rs. 330, New Indian to Rs. 160, and Prince of Wales to Rs. 500. Even the miscellaneous list, not having the most remote connection with Cotton Mills, displays considerable depression. Bombay-Burmah Trading are Rs. 150 lower at Rs. 3,600 for old and Rs. 735 for new. Cooper, Madon, and Co. are back to Rs. 115, Kemp and Co., Ld., to Rs. 310. Bapty Brothers have receded to Rs. 28 premium.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Moscow, 1038 tons, Captain J. Barclay, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship James Turpie, 1140 tons, Captain William Smith, will sail to-day for Genoa via Canal with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (27th ultimo) with a general cargo and opium.

THE steam-ship Clan Macgregor, 1926 tons, Captain W. Mc Allister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir Co.

THE steam-ship Deen Hull, 1118 tons, Captain George Jacob, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Hartlepool (8th Feb.) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 499 tons, Captain G. G. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H. B. Warden, Mr. Watson, Lieut C. Mallaby, Miss Mary Neill, Mr. Edwards, Mrs. O' Keife, and eighty deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Hydaspes, 1890 tons, Captin J. Scriven sailed yesterday for London via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Aden: 4 policemen. For Suez: Mr. J. Rankini, Rev. Mr. Marsall. For Venice: Miss Dukinfield, Mr. and Mrs. Calclough, Mr. and Mr. Orr and Master Orr, Mr. H. Muller, Mr. Britton, Mr. Digby, Mrs. Digby, Mr. Charrwall, Mdle Charrwila. For Brindisi: Mrs. Monteith, Mr. T. E. Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Birt, Mrs. Cooper, Lt. Cooper, Mr. Ocurritt, Lt.-Col Wace, Mr. N. Andrews, Mr. W. Lazarus, Dr. R. T. Taffe, the Rev. J. F. Forbes, Miss Taller, Mr. Thwaites, 2 children and infant. For London: Mr. and Mrs. E. Grace, Mr. George, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Mr. A. Ells, Mr. Frodsham, Mr. R. T. Burury, Miss Burury, Mr. Kirkham, Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. White, infant and ayah, Mrs. McGeorge and child, Mr. T. A. Brown, Mr. French, Mr. H. Rumsey, Miss L. Taylor, Col. F. Geilie, Mrs. F. Cooper, Col. Tucker, Mrs. Hospray, infant and nurse, Mrs. F. G. Walton and child, Mrs. Sharpin, child, 2 infants and servant, Mr. and Mrs Yngham and 2 children, Mr. S. T Lines, Mr. S. T. Pinto, Mr. F. A. Farid, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Shallock, Mrs. Cooper's maid, Rev. W. Gray, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Chater.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Deen Hill (s).......	Jacob	Hartlepool, Feb. 8.
13	Clan Macgregor (s)	A bater......	Liverpool.
	Simla (-)..........	Mitchell	Bassorah, Feb. 27.
	Hilda (s)............	White	Cardiff, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Arethusa (s)	Thompson ..	Genoa.
13	Moscow (s)	Barclay	Liverpool.
	Chillingham (s) ...	Thomas	Aden & Marseilles.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, &c.
	Hydaspes (s)......	Scrivener ..	London via Canal.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
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Plain square Piano...... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1.37
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N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

1, Mangoe Lane,	14, Rampart Row,
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WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES,
1884-85.

THE Fourth of a Series of Seven Lectures on "English Viewed in Connection with Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" will be delivered in the University Library TO-DAY, at 5-15 p.m.

The remaining Lectures of this Series will be delivered on the following Saturdays.

LECTURER—W. E. HART, B. A.

LECTURE IV.—Growth of Anglo-Saxon Literature in England—Influence of Latin Christianity—Danish Invasions—King Alfred—Prose—Ballad Poetry—Rhyme—Norman influence in the Court of King Edward the Confessor.

The Lectures are open to the Public.

PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

THE news to-day breathes both peace and war On the one hand, it is stated in London that the most pacific assurances have been received from the Czar; on the other, it is reported that Lord Dufferin has been instructed to prepare against all eventualities. But since the impressiveness of this last report is derived as much from its terms as from its substance, and since it is not likely that these are the terms in which the instructions of Her Majesty's Government have been conveyed to the Viceroy, we must be careful not to exaggerate its significance. The latest official news on the subject is that there is no news. Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons on Thursday night that it was inexpedient to make any statement with reference to the pending negotiations between England and Russia, and the Prime Minister's judgment upon that point no one will dispute. So very much, however, may depend upon whether or not any attempt is still being made to bring M. Lessar's pretensions into conformity with British stipulations that a good deal of anxiety would be set at rest if we were to learn that that diplomatist's impossible ethnological proposals had been once and for all taken out of range of negotiation. Ministers, we know, weeks ago declared against the "Turcoman wedge" idea which M. Lessar had been sent to London to advocate, and their rejection of it necessitated his appeal to St. Petersburg for further instructions. It would be of some importance to know if M. Lessar is still taking part in the negotiations in London, and if so, whether he is still endeavouring to negotiate upon an ethnological basis. We hope that Lord Granville has refused to look at any proposals made upon that basis. If once the principle is admitted there would be no calculable limit within which we might hereafter be asked to consent to its being applied. As M. Lessar put it before the Foreign Office, it would have placed Russia in possession of a wedge of territory between the Khusk River and the Hari Rud, and would have brought her outposts within forty miles of Herat. It is more than likely that in order to gain time Russia would be glad to modify that claim—to withdraw in order that hereafter she might the better advance to an incorporation with the empire of all the lands of the Turcomans Our safety must be sought, if it be sought in negotiation at all, in negotiating on an intelligible basis, and one which will altogether exclude the unreal and impracticable ethnological element which Russia has endeavoured to introduce into the negotiation. Meanwhile, wishing for peace, the Government are preparing for war. At Thursday's Cabinet Council the military preparations in India were discussed. Did the discussion turn upon an application for an addition of fifteen thousand men from England in the event of hostilities breaking out which is said to have been made by the Government of India?

We publish this morning a representation of the principal front of the contemplated Municipal Office, and Hall as they stand in the design which has been awarded the first prize in the recent competition. It will be seen that the proposed buildings are in the Hindoo style of architecture, with certain features borrowed from the Mussulman modifications of that style, In the interesting note by the author of the design which we republish this morning, very good reasons are given for the preference shown to the indigenous forms of architecture. For one thing, they are indigenous. They have been evolved by the process of selection and rejection, says the writer, by thousands of workmen, patiently toiling on fixed principles for hundreds of years. It is reasonable to believe that in the process of rejection the style so built up was disembarrassed of elements which were not adapted to the requirements of the climate. Indian art is, in the author's opinion, second to none but that of ancient Greece. It cannot be said by the most ardent of the Gothic school that the style which was formed to resist the rigours of the winters of Northern Europe is of itself likely to prove suitable to the climate of India, where the great enemy is heat, and the second, glare. We have fine groups of Gothic buildings in Bombay, but if the public offices constructed on that model, were now to be built, it is very certain that some other style would be preferred. Thick walls are exposed to the direct rays of the sun during the day, and they give out the borrowed heat with interest during the night. For hours after sundown to pass within ten yards of one of these buildings is to come within a zone of radiating heat which at the first rising of the breeze will be wafted into the interior, rendering it stifling until morning. The author of the note to which we refer classes the renaissance with the Gothic as unsuited to the Indian climate, but inasmuch as the renaissance had it, origin in Southern Europe, it is naturally less unsuitable for the Tropics than is the Gothic, which is incomparable for resisting snow and storm. Mr. Ruskin has for the time being succeeded in discrediting the renaissance, which he has so fiercely denounced as Pagan and sensuous, but it has the great recommendation that it admits the air while excluding superfluous sunshine. The Pagans certainly knew how to make themselves comfortable while gratifying the sensuous taste in architecture which so shocked the author of the "Stones of Venice." Gothic architecture is unsuited to the Indian climate, and it is not suited to Indian surroundings. If any one desires to be convinced of this for ever, he has only to go to cities like Delhi and Umritsur, and, after he has gratified his eye by following the flowing lines and harmonious proportions of mosque and temple, take a glance at the prim and flat and hard Gothic clock-towers which an inferior art has erected in fatal proximity to them. The spectator will certainly wish the Gothic structures out of sight.

It is then with good reason that Mr. Chisholm—for that distinguished architect is certainly the author of the "Queen-Empress" design—has had recourse to the art of India for inspiration. He points out in justification of a course which needs no apology, that the European architect of the new Courts of Justice in Brussels is introducing extensively Hindoo features into Greek art, the result being undoubtedly good. The design which he has shaped on the principles of Hindu art is universally admitted to be the superior in boldness and grace to any of the other designs, which were nearly all Gothic or renaissance. The experts who were consulted by the Municipal Commissioner agreed in the opinion that this design was the finest, and the fittest for its purpose. Mr. Ollivant, and the members of the committee of the Corporation who were selected to consider the matter with him, were of the same opinion. The chief prize was unanimously accorded to the author of this successful combination of the Hindoo and Mussulman styles of Indian architecture. By the terms of the conditions laid down for the guidance of the competitors, the total cost of the building contemplated was limited to rather less than six lakhs, the basis of the estimate being given in a schedule of rates for materials drawn up by the Engineering Department of the Municipality. The "Queen-Empress" design, without the dome, fulfils the condition as to cost, the outlay, calculated according to the present rates, amounting to Rs. 5,93,000. To this plan the prize was awarded, but to make the structure a great architectural whole, which would be an ornament to the city, the dome should be be added, and the cost of this is set down at Rs. 1,05,000. This would carry the cost of the building a lakh beyond the amount laid down in the conditions, and the building with the dome could not therefore be considered in awarding the prize. But the experts, and the Municipal Commissioner, and the Committee of the Corporation concurred in recommending that if the design be carried out, it shall be done in its complete and best form, the dome making part of it. The Corporation will come to a decision on this point after the architect who is the author of the design has been communicated with, and given his opinion upon some important collateral circumstances which have arisen. The experts who were appointed to examine the designs from a technical point of view, one and all declared that no building of equal architectural pretensions has ever been built in Bombay for the sum set down in the estimate. They admit, however, that the quantities are correct. The Municipal engineers maintain that their schedule of rates is correct. Why, then, should not the building be erected within the estimate? This delicate question will have to be further investigated.

Apart from the difficulty which has arisen with regard to the probable cost of the building, another question has arisen, on which it is hoped that the citizens of Bombay will make known their views. When it was proposed to build a Municipal Hall, the intention was to render the ratepayers independent of the Government, and of every one else, in respect to house-room, when they choose to assemble to discuss any measure of interest or importance. The Government possesses the Town Hall, having finished that building at a considerable outlay, after a large amount of public subscriptions had been sunk in it. The use of the Hall has been refused for purposes of a public meeting, and it is idle to affect to believe that it will not be refused again. There is very good reason to believe that it will be refused again whenever certain circumstances arise. For instance, if the Government of India impose an unpopular tax, like the license tax, Simla would take it as very discourteous on the part of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay if he were to give a Government building for the use of the agitators who desired to assemble and organise an opposition. To avoid friction with the Supreme Government the Government of Bombay would do again what they did before, and politely decline to allow a public meeting to be held in the Town Hall. Besides, it is by no means certain that the Town Hall will outlast the Pyramids. There is a scheme in the air for a circular railway round Bombay, which will be completed by a link joining the B. B. and C. I. terminus at Colaba with that of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree-bunder. The connecting line will pass along the eastern shore, and to make room for it the Town Hall must be taken down. Except to the Royal Asiatic Society and one or two military departments the Town Hall, as it at present stands, will be no great loss. Its acoustic qualities are as bad as they well could be; it is insufferably hot and stuffy, the ventilation being allowed to take care of itself. It would cost at least half a lakh to let the hot air out from under the roof, and that sum the Government will never lay out upon it. The advisability of providing a public hall, not perhaps so large, but more convenient and better ventilated, is evident enough. The Corporation in deciding to erect the new Municipal Buildings, resolved that a Municipal Hall should form a leading feature of the structure. When this resolution was about to be translated into fact, a supposed limit of funds made it necessary to cut down the dimensions of the hall to a very inadequate sitting space. The hall, as now designed, will by a little squeezing, accommodate some three hundred or three hundred and fifty chairs. Clearly a public hall, so restricted in its area, will prove a delusion and a snare to the general public. It would be better to postpone the erection of the hall indefinitely until the public spirit developed a little, if the one other alternative be now impracticable. That alternative, of course, is to provide the necessary funds for such a hall as the citizens wish for, and the city requires. The extra cost of providing sitting accommodation for three or four hundred persons more in the new hall, could not be very heavy. And it ought not to be regarded as beyond the reach of a city dealing with a large revenue. The money could easily be procured by a loan if necessary. It has been well pointed out that the ratepayers are by no means satisfied that a considerable sum of money should be laid out on offices for the clerks of the departments, while no adequate provision is made for the requirements of the paymasters of them all—the ratepayers of Bombay. In England matters municipal are not dealt with in this spirit. Leeds, a much smaller city than Bombay, has expended £400,000, over forty lakhs on its Town Hall. Liverpool and Manchester have been equally munificent. The munificence in such cases is not waste. Why do kings, and other rulers of nations, dwell in palaces? Because it is universally known that the splendour of their abodes adds to their influence and authority. In the same way the cities of Italy, of the Low Countries, of England, of France, and of Germany, which were tenacious of their privileges, and anxious to preserve and extend them, built their Town Halls as lovingly as they did their churches, and with as liberal a hand. This made many things easier to them in the practical working of municipal life. The cities and their representatives were able to speak to lords and kings with dignity, and were listened to with deference. It might not have been quite the same had they been content to take the economical attitude of mere gentlemen of the pavement. If Bombay simply wants to house the employés who carry on the city business, we can do that by renting or purchasing one or other of the buildings already available in Bombay. The building which now serves that purpose is not by any means a bad one. But if the city desires to do something more than this, and to give to the Municipal institutions on which its future so largely depends, a local habitation worthy of Bombay and of its aspirations, it ought not to allow a question of a lakh, or even two or three lakhs, more or less, to interfere with the accomplishment of that legitimate and creditable desire.

THE Governor of Bombay made happy and effective use yesterday of the opportunity which the reception of an address from a Mahomedan body gave him to refer to the crisis on the frontier. In an address which the Anjuman-i-Ahbab presented to him that body expressed their thanks to him for measures taken for the protection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood of the mosques on Mahim Bay, and Sir James Fergusson, *apropos* of this, remarked that it was the duty of the Queen's Government to protect her subjects from all encroachments. "The sea," he said, "like other neighbours, may invade us at times and try to take away some of our territory; but I hope that the Government of the Queen-Empress is strong enough to resist the encroachment of any neighbour, however powerful." The rejoinder which Mr. Hakim, a leading member of the deputation, made to this rejoinder, was that his co-religionists would readily render to the Government of Her Majesty whatever aid, physical or moral, might be demanded of them. The cheers which greeted Sir James Fergusson's remarks, and the enthusiasm with which the loyal response to it was endorsed, made the incident a very noteworthy demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the Empire.

THE meeting in aid of the Gujarat College which we report to-day ought not to be barren of results. Those who advocated the interests of the college were able to make out a good case for it—a case that should be as sure of assent in Bombay as in Gujarat itself. For there is a Gujarat in Gujarat, and there is a Gujarat in Bombay, and it is to the latter especially that the appeal is made. We who, in the midst of a diverse population, are able to estimate the comparative intellectual endowments and energies of the people of that province and of the Deccan, can see little, except in the advantages which the latter district enjoys in its educational institutions, that will account for such a fact as that mentioned at the meeting—that the number of graduates of Bombay University from the Deccan and the Konkan is as two to one of those from Gujarat. To the fact that the Ahmedabad college is not a full-time college, and that its students have to divide their college career between there and Bombay, the champions of the institution attribute the unequal representation of the Gujarat and of the Deccan students amongst the graduates of our University. If Professor Wordsworth's description of the Gujaratis as "a very clever people and a very wealthy people" is an accurate one there ought to be no difficulty in meeting all the wants of the province in the matter of higher education. How large a part of the wealth of Gujarat is found amongst those of her sons who have settled in Bombay is a matter of estimate rather than of knowledge. Their wealth surely has not diminished since they left their ancestral home, and unless they are an exception amongst emigrant communities their patriotism has grown. There ought to be no doubt as to the response which the Gujarati residents in Bombay will give to the appeal that was made to them at Thursday's meeting.

WE understand that Mr. Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, has applied for a short term of leave to enable him to recover from the effects of his recent shikarring accident, and that Dr. Cooke, Principal of the Poona College of Science, will temporarily occupy the Directorship. Dr. Cooke's versatility is well known, and he officiated as Director during Mr. Chatfield's last leave of absence with great satisfaction to the public and to the department over which he presided. Mr. Chatfield, we are glad to learn, is making an excellent recovery. We hear that Mr. Lee-Warner's name is mentioned in connection with the acting appointment, but it has been generally understood that the distinguished Bombay Civilian in question has determined to settle down for good on the Bengal side of the punkah.

MEMORIAL TO SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPORE, MARCH 11.

YESTERDAY afternoon an enthusiastic public meeting was held in the Town Hall, presided over by Aba Saheb, Regent of Kolhapore. Among those present, besides the members of the Council, were the Chiefs of Bowra, Mehalkaranji, and Vishalghur; Sar Lashkar Bahadur Nagojirao Patankar, Lieut. Hyde Cates, Second-in-Command, Kolhapore Infantry, Dr. George Sinclair, Durbar Surgeon, Rev. J. J. Priestley, Professor Candy, Principal, Rajaram College, and all the leading vakils, officials, and merchants.

Mr. Agashe, President of the local Municipality, opened the proceedings, which were conducted in Marathi, by reading the notice convening the meeting.

Mr. B. N. Joshi, Chief Judge of Kolhapore, in an eloquent speech proposed the first resolution, that "This meeting resolve that a memorial be raised in honour of H. E. Sir James Fergusson." He remarked that he need hardly say much in support of a proposal the acceptability of which was self-evident. But there might be some who might ask why they should raise a memorial to Sir James Fergusson at all. To answer that question it was necessary to inquire what qualities a man should possess to entitle him to a memorial. In the first place, then, he should be a good man. Now, those who had come in contact with His Excellency would never hesitate to say that he was a most noble and kind-hearted gentleman. In the next place, he would ask them to see what His Excellency had done for the Presidency over which he had ruled for the past five years. Those of his hearers who were constant readers of the newspapers would not have forgotten that it was by His Excellency Sir J. Fergusson's Government that the Resolution was issued exempting improvements in land from increased assessment, a Resolution of which the importance to the agricultural population of the Presidency could not be over-rated. Another act of His Excellency's Government to be noticed was the Resolution directing the employment of counsel for an undefended prisoner accused of a capital offence. In that way His Excellency had provided for the efficient administration of justice. The next thing that redounded greatly to the credit of His Excellency, and entitled him to a lasting memorial, was the interest which he had throughout his administration evinced in the cause of education in general. His Excellency had given hearty support to the Poona Girls' High School and the Deccan Education Society. If His Excellency's goodness was to be judged by what he had done for themselves as inhabitants of Kolhapore, it would be seen that in that way too he had undeniable claims to their lasting gratitude. He had placed the affairs of the Government of Kolhapore in the hands of the Council of Regency. That was to say, the power which three years ago centred in the hands of one man was now distributed among four, and so now there was less chance of a miscarriage of justice than formerly. They must also be grateful to him for having given them such a good Regent as Aba Saheb, who ever since the destinies of the people of Kolhapore were entrusted to him had devoted his undivided attention to the welfare of his subjects. Another thing for which they must thank His Excellency was that he had undertaken to conduct their beloved Regent to England safely. (Applause.)

In seconding the proposition Mr. Wakharkar, Vice-Principal, Rajaram College, among other things dwelt upon the benefits of His Excellency's policy in extending Railway communication through the Presidency. The line connecting Belgaum with Poona was, he said, a great boon to the people of this part of the country, as it would develop its natural resources, and improve its industrial and commercial capabilities. He eulogised His Excellency's noble of spirit in placing the administration of the State in the hands of a Council, and concluded by observing that Sir James, by his continued kindness towards Aba Saheb, had contributed greatly to the success of the new administration. (Applause.)

Mr. Agashe proposed, and Mr. V. B. Gokhale seconded, that a fund be raised for the above object.

Principal Candy, speaking in English, said that it afforded him great pleasure to speak a few words in support of the proposal to raise a fund for a memorial to their retiring Governor. Their feelings of respect and admiration might be said to be twofold. First, there were their feelings of gratitude for what His Excellency had done for the Kolhapore State, and secondly, their feelings as citizens of this great Presidency, which had certainly prospered under His Excellency's administration. They had had the pleasure of welcoming Sir James in their midst, and of seeing the lively personal interest which he had shown in everything connected with Kolhapore. Again, he had shown how deep was that interest when he appointed the Council of Regency, and they might be sure that His Excellency viewed with pleasure the successful way in which they were conducting the affairs of the State. Again, he showed that interest by his successful efforts to have a railway brought through that part of the country—a measure full of bright hopes of increased prosperity for the people of Kolhapore. The speaker said he knew that Sir James had been a very kind personal friend to the sardars, who, he was sure, had felt that they had in him a real friend—a friend whose earnest wish it was to see them living noble lives, and adorning their station as high-minded rulers. The sardars, he had no doubt, would gladly seize this opportunity to help keep green amongst them the memory of their friend. (Applause.) Then, if they turned to the administration of the whole Presidency, which, as he had said, had prospered so greatly during the past five years, they would see the same cause for congratulation. The speaker had been sorry to see that some of the vernacular papers, in that narrow and carping spirit, which alas! was so disappointing a feature of portions of the vernacular press, had complained that His Excellency had done nothing in particular for the natives. To such writers he would reply that this very fact redounded greatly to the honour of the retiring Governor. It meant that he had not tried to gain a spurious popularity by narrow class legislation, by favouring one section of the community to the detriment of the rest. It meant that his administration had been on a broad basis, taking in the community as a whole. Again, some had complained that too small an amount of self-government had been granted. But there again the speaker thought they would see that His Excellency's administration had been broad and firm. He saw that before they could have a larger measure of self-government, with sure hopes of success, they must have education more widely spread throughout the land, and so, with a truly consistent policy, he had done all that lay in his power to encourage the spread of education. Seeing, then, the warm interest he had shown, and the untiring efforts he had made, in the cause of education, they would all agree with him that the most appropriate object to which they could devote their memorial fund would be education in Kolhapore (Applause.) Their Rajaram College had grown and was prospering, and if, in aid of the whole Kolhapore population, their sardars would show the same generosity that they had already shown towards the New College at Poona, they might hope that their College would grow yet more. In thus showing honour to H. E. Sir J. Fergusson, they would be bringing honour on the Kolhapore State and conferring lasting benefits on its people. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. B. P. Modak then gave the substance of Professor Candy's address in Marathi, after which the Chief of Bowra proposed the committee to collect funds. The members are influential and representative men, sardars, officials, pleaders, and merchants.

Mr. Kedshneji Gokhale, tutor to H. H. the Maharaja, in seconding the nomination of this committee, warmly supported the proposal to devote the fund to raising the status of their College. This gentleman, who was formerly tutor to the present Regent of Kolhapore, has lately shown in a practical way his interest in education, by presenting to the local College the sum of Rs. 1,500, to found a scholarship in memory of his father.

Mr. Modak and Dr. Apte proposed that Messrs. Joshi and Agashe be honorary secretaries of the fund.

Bale Saheb Gaikwad, a Kolhapore sardar and a student in the local B.A. Class, read the following letter, which it was proposed to send to the Political Agent:—

From the Secretaries of the Fergusson Memorial Fund Kolhapore.

To Colonel H. N. Reeves, Political Agent, Kolhapore, and S. M. Country.

SIR.—In view of the approaching departure of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, the people of Kolhapore held in the Town Hall on the 10th instant a general public meeting presided over by His Highness Aba Saheb, the Chief of Kagal and Regent of Kolhapore, and in token of their grateful appreciation of the sympathising and judicious policy which His Excellency adopted in connection with the affairs of this State, and which, among other things, produced confidence and satisfaction by bestowing a popular constitution at a time when the minds of the people of Kolhapore were, owing to an untoward and unfortunate event, greatly excited and embittered, resolved to raise subscriptions for the purpose of commemorating His Excellency's special interest in the welfare and prosperity of this important Maratha principality.

Speaking generally, however, His Excellency's administration in this Presidency is strikingly marked, among other things, by the encouragement of several educational movements, and by the construction of railways, notably of the line connecting Belgaum to Poona and passing through the territories of the several Southern Maratha States. The importance of this line, which brings the Kolhapore territory into easy communication with Bombay and Poona, can not be exaggerated. It will open up the natural resources of the province and stimulate the development of the industrial and commercial capacities of its people. These are very great benefits, and the people of Kolhapore humbly avail themselves of this opportunity to testify their due sense of them. The form which the memorial is to assume is not definitely settled, but it is generally understood that the funds collected will be employed in creating a professorial chair in the Rajaram College or in encouraging education in some other way. But in the meantime we the people of Kolhapore, assembled in this public meeting, humbly venture to address this communication to you, and to request that you will be kind enough to solicit, on our behalf, His Excellency's gracious permission to associate his name with the humble tribute which we, with feelings of sincere gratitude and profound respect, have been endeavouring to make to the beneficence of His Excellency's administration in general, and to his kindness to the Kolhapore State in particular.

Professor Paranjpye, in proposing a vote of thanks to the noble chairman, pointed out the farsighted statesmanship displayed by His Excellency in dealing with the culprits in the Kolhapore conspiracy case four years back.

The Regent headed the subscription list with the munificent sum of Rs. 5,000, and left the hall amidst enthusiastic applause.

A second meeting was then held under the presidency of the Chief of Bowra, when the following address was adopted and a deputation appointed to present it to the Regent:—

Inspired with feelings of esteem and affection, we, the people of Kolhapore, beg to approach your Highness, on the eve of your tour in Europe, respectfully to express that our hearty good wishes attend you in your journey, which, under God's favour, is sure to prove highly beneficial to you in various ways. Knowing as we do the many benefits which you have derived from your extensive travels in India and Ceylon, we cannot but highly appreciate your noble resolution to visit England, which is at once one of the most advanced seats of learning and enlightenment in modern times, and which presents to the world a happy and almost unique example of a grand political organization, combining the benefits of free and popular institutions with the advantages of a healthy central power. In your exalted position as the executive head of the Kolhapore Administration, and as the natural leader of the native community in Western India, you have already won golden opinions from all who have come in contact with you, by your steady application to your work, and by giving generous and substantial support and encouragement to every movement which is calculated to advance the social and moral development of the community; and it would be hypocrisy on our part to deny the feelings of pride and satisfaction with which the people of Kolhapore look upon you for the very good name you have acquired in so short a time. We feel assured that your projected travels in Europe will strengthen your claims to admiration by widening the field of your experience, and by enabling you to bring improved and approved ideas to the discharge of your varied duties.

We deem it a peculiarly fortunate circumstance that in your journey to Europe you should be able to secure the wholesome guidance and company of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, who has from the beginning of his career in this Presidency evinced a singularly parental interest in the affairs of the Kolhapore State, and whose enlightened policy has left a durable impress upon its fortunes, by giving it a popular constitution in the form of a Council of Regency during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja.

It is almost superfluous to say that we cannot express the feelings with which we now beg leave to separate from you, though the separation, we trust, is to last but for a few short months. We fervently pray God to lend you his special protection, and to guard from all evil your noble person, which is so very dear to us, and in which all our hopes and prospects are so much centred, and now respectfully bid you a hearty good-bye.

In conclusion, I may say that there is a universal and genuine feeling of admiration amongst Kolhapore people for what Sir James Fergusson has done for Kolhapore in establishing native rule and watching over it with fostering and, as they say, parental care. And there is also a strong feeling of hope that the Southern Maratha Chiefs, who lately contributed over fifty thousand rupees to the New College at Poona, will show now the same "charity at home" towards the Kolhapore College, which has brought higher education to the very doors of their people.

The Regent Aba Saheb, who leaves on the 18th instant to sail with Sir James Fergusson for a six-months' tour in Europe, carries with him the best wishes of all who know him.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE MAHOMEDANS OF BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of BOMBAY received a deputation from the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay who waited upon him at the Secretariat to present a farewell address. On their arrival the deputation were ushered into the Council Chamber.

Mr. Abdool Kureem read the following address on behalf of the Anjuman:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, K.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

Your Excellency,—We the members of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, on behalf of ourselves and the Mahomedan community of this presidency, beg permission to express to your Excellency our heartfelt regret at your approaching departure from our shores.

2. Your Excellency's administration in this presidency has been signalized by many an important measure, which is likely to prove beneficial to her Imperial Majesty's loyal subjects in India. Not the least among such measures is the one in which your Excellency gave a willing ear to the petition of this humble Anjuman in the matter of the Mahim foreshore, and with a promptitude which was only equalled by your Excellency's keen foresight and unremitting solicitude for the material well-being of those committed to your Excellency's charge sanctioned a grant of Rs. 72,974, for stopping the rapid encroachments of the sea.

3. In the creation of the post of Protector of Pilgrims in Bombay, your Excellency has conferred a great boon on the Mahomedan community at large, while the Anjuman is no less indebted to your Excellency for appointing a Khoja gentleman to the post of Shrievalty.

4. We hope it may not be considered presumptuous in us to say that your Excellency's kindness, affability, and hospitality will ever be remembered by those who have had the honor of being your Excellencys' guests at Government House, Parel, as being one of the chief means of establishing and cementing the most friendly relations between all classes of the community.

5. Perfection is not to be expected from any human Government, but it cannot be denied that the impetus, nay, the new life which your Excellency's genial presence and co-operation at various Mahomedan meetings have given to the flagging cause of education in our community, has been so strong and enduring that we feel sure the future historian will decree that your persistent labours in this respect are of themselves a sufficient monument, inasmuch as they have always proved your Excellency to be the champion of education, which we readily acknowledge with gratitude.

6. Allow us also to express the hearty joy we feel at your Excellency's elevation to the most exalted Order of the Grand Commander of the Star of India, which your Excellency so well deserves.

7. We now entreat your Excellency to take back to your native land our respectful but earnest assurances of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, who, we trust, will graciously reward you in recognition of your safe, steady administration of our presidency.

8. Finally in bidding your Excellency a cordial farewell we pray that every blessing may attend you, and that you may be long spared to give your Queen and country the benefit of your services and to advance the cause of the natives of India.—We beg to subscribe ourselves, your most obedient servants.

Bombay, March 1885.

His Excellency replied to the address in the following terms:—Mr. Abdool Kureem and gentlemen,—I am extremely gratified to receive this kindly expression from your distinguished society in anticipation of my bidding you farewell. I am aware that a large number of gentlemen proposed to be present on this occasion, but I thought it would be better that you should be represented by a deputation of moderate size, rather than that the number should approach the form of a demonstration rather than a deputation. Gentlemen, in the period of my government I have naturally had occasion to study the wants of the Mahomedan community, as well as of other sections of Her Majesty's subjects, and I may rejoice to think you have believed that I was not less solicitous for their welfare than for any others. I should have been most untrue to the wishes of the Queen and her Government, and certainly fallen short of the expectations of the Viceroy of India, had I not acted up to my duty in that respect. But, indeed, the position of your community here has caused me more anxiety than perhaps that of others, because I have been well aware that in some respects you have not enjoyed that share of public offices and other advantages to which your principles and position entitle you. The causes of that deficiency I have with my colleagues endeavoured to remove, and I am exceedingly glad if in my time they have laid the foundation of a better time for the Mahomedan community in Western India. Gentlemen, the particular matters to which you refer, and especially the protection of the foreshore in the neighbourhood of your sacred buildings on Mahim Bay, which were threatened by the encroachments of the sea, I trust, will be effectual. It is the duty of the Queen's Government to protect her subjects from all encroachment, and the sea, like other neighbours, may invade us at times, and try to take away some of our territory. But I hope that the Government of the Queen-Empress is strong enough to resist the encroachments of any neighbour, however powerful. (Hear and applause.) And though he is a bold man who seeks to stem the ocean, I trust that the measures which have been taken in Mahim will be sufficient to guard you for a great many years to come. It was a matter that after careful consideration I felt to be the duty of Government rather than of private individuals to protect that shore, and having visited it several times lately I am glad to say that the works are very strong, and promise to be quite effectual. Gentlemen, you have said that perfection is not to be expected from any human government, and I am well aware how often our performances fall short of our wishes. But I am quite sure of this, gentlemen, that if any human government does its best, honestly for the good of those committed to its care, it will receive the grateful appreciation of the people and their cordial co-operation whenever the Government require their aid, and I trust that you and all the people of India are well aware that the Government of the Queen is sincerely desirous not only to do justice to all, but to relieve and protect all who stand in need of its assistance. I confidently believe that to you, as much as to any section of the people, Her Majesty may look forward at any time for loyal support and co-operation. (Hear, hear and applause.) Therefore, gentlemen, when you know that at present it may be necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take measures for the protection of her Empire, it is extremely gratifying to me to feel that we have from you an appreciation of such kindness as we have been able to do you, and of confidence in the protection and the will of the Government. (Renewed applause.) I shall carry with me to my home, with great pleasure, this kind expression of your sense of my good intentions towards you, and such work as I have been able to do on your behalf, and I can assure you that though separated from you by a wide distance my regard for you will not be diminished, and I shall trust to be able to do something for the good of India, though my residence will not be long among you. I thank your very much.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, barrister-at-law, said:—Your Excellency,—I have been asked by the members of this Anjuman to tender to you our most heart-felt thanks for your kind—I should say too kind—words of encouragement. We Mahomedans are especially thankful to your Excellency, because it has been chiefly in your Excellency's administration that Mahomedan education which has been lagging behind the education of other communities has received that amount of sympathy which was necessary for its growth and development. Your Excellency in your address has referred to the probabilities of certain measures being organized to resist foreign invasion. Now this humble Anjuman on its part begs to assure Her Imperial Majesty through your Excellency that its moral and material resources shall always be at Her Majesty's command. Now we only hope that your successors will follow in your Excellency's footsteps and extend to us that genial sympathy which your Excellency has so generously proffered to us during the course of your administration. (Applause.)

Sir James Fergusson in acknowledging this said: Gentlemen, I am very sensible of the kindness and good feeling which have dictated those words, and I shall not fail to communicate both to the Viceroy of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State the hearty good feeling which has now been expressed.

The deputation then withdrew.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

LORD DUFFERIN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CZAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 13.

There is no improvement in the political situation in Central Asia, and the negotiations which have been going on between the Russian and British Governments have brought us no nearer a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

The *Standard* to-day announces that Lord Dufferin has been warned to prepare against all eventualities.

An assurance has been given to the Ameer that all the military resources of England will be used in the defence of his territories, if he acts in accordance with her advice.

It is believed that the British force now holding the Robat Pass will advance as soon as possible to secure the complete evacuation of Afghan territory by the Russians.

The Russian press is very unfriendly to England, and urges the St. Petersburg Government not to yield to England's claims.

It is reported that a strongly pacific assurance has been received from the Czar.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

REBEL ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

ASSEMBLING THE REBEL FORCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 13.

A telegram has been received from General Graham that the audacity of the rebels in the neighbourhood of Suakim is daily increasing.

Yesterday they made a determined attack on our advanced posts.

For a time there was severe fighting, but the rebels were eventually scattered and compelled to retire.

Several of our men were killed and wounded.

Osman Digma is assembling his forces at Tamanieb. A pitched battle is likely to ensue.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

Mr. Gladstone said in the House of Commons last night that it was inexpedient to make any statement with reference to the pending negotiations between England and Russia.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN INDIA.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday the military preparations in India were discussed.

THE BRITISH COMMISSION.

A telegram has been received here from Teheran, dated to-day, stating that the British Boundary Commission is now in Persian territory close to Herat, and is expected, in the event of the Russian troops advancing, to enter the town.

The telegram states that public feeling in Teheran is in favour of Russia.

REBEL ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

SUAKIM, MARCH 12.

General Graham arrived here to-day.

The rebels are displaying increased boldness, and last night attacked the British outposts, killing and wounding several of our men.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S EXPEDITION.

PORT NATAL, MARCH 11.

The expedition under Sir Charles Warren has arrived at Rooigrond without meeting with any opposition.

THE TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 11.

H. M. Troopship Jumna left here to-day for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Liverpool cotton market closed lower, steady Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜d.

The Manchester market has been flat.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ ,, ,,	76
3 ,, Consols for account	97½
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	98½
4½ ,, French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	49

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the banking department combined £17,400,000, increase £900,000.

Bills discounted £23,300,000, increase £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in banking and issue department combined, £25,200,000, increase £600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 47 per cent.

Arrivals.—Straithairly and St. Bernard.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 13.

The Principalship of the Rajkumar College at Rajkote is included in the second class of the graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The Principal will take rank with officers entered as No. 72 in the Warrant of Precedence.

In future for the examination of Junior Civil Servants there will be required a *vivâ voce* translation into an Oriental language of a paper of English sentences, and also the examinee shall converse with the examiners with fluency and with correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom.

COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 12.

A court-martial assembles at Rawal Pindi, with Sir Hugh Gough as president, for the trial of Major Rodgers, of the 1st Dragoons.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, March 12.

10 p.m.	76·6

FRIDAY, March 13.

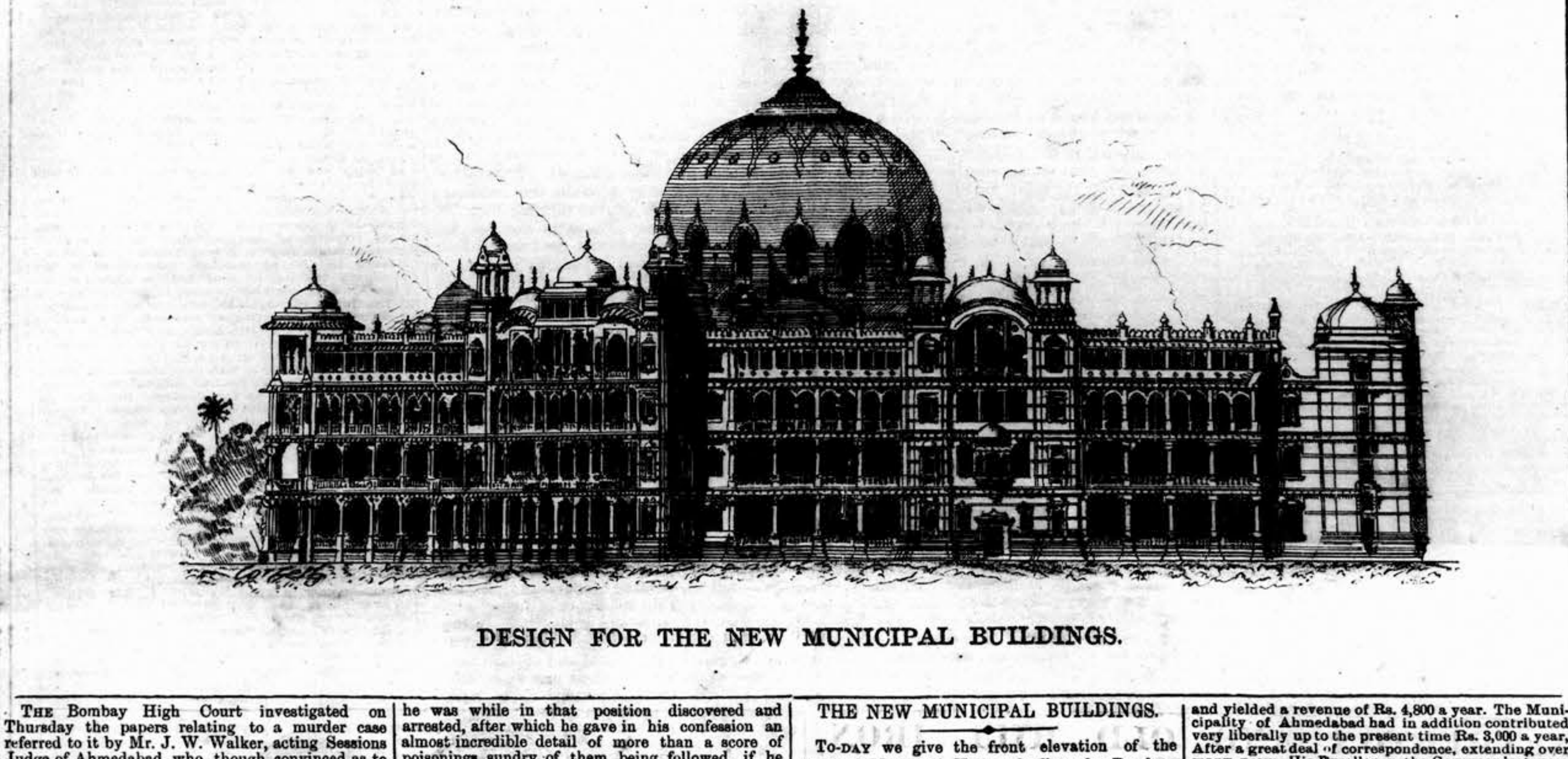
6 a.m.	74·6
10 a.m.	80·7
2 p.m.	82·5
4 p.m.	81·3

COMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, 4-45 p.m.
Arrival of H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
Last weekly parade of Bombay Volunteers, evening.
Band, G. I. P. R. V., Victoria Gardens, evening.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, "Ashlajee and Sherin," 9 p.m.

March 16.—Grant Medical College, prize-distribution by the Governor, 4-45 p.m.
,, 17.—Distribution of prizes (Cathedral High School), Town Hall. H. E. the Governor presides.
St. Patrick's Day Celebration, Fort Chapel.
,, 18.—Special performance in honour of Sir James Fergusson, Gaiety Theatre.
Mr. W. E. Hart's lecture, Sassoon Institute.
,, 19.—Bombay Millowners Association, 3 p.m.
,, 20.—Departure of Lord Randolph Churchill by the s. s. Gwalior.
,, 21.—Freemasons' Jamsedi Naoroz Festival.
Annual Inspection, Bombay Volunteers, 5 p.m.
,, 26.—Farewell dinner to H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Byculla Club.
,, 27.—Departure of H. E. the Governor for England.
,, 31.—Arrival of Lord Reay by P. and O. s. s. Rosetta.
April 3.—Departure of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for England.
,, 9.—Annual Examination, School of Art.
,, 21.—Horse Show at Ahmedabad.



DESIGN FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE Bombay High Court investigated on Thursday the papers relating to a murder case referred to it by Mr. J. W. Walker, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, though convinced as to the guilt of the accused, was precluded from passing sentence upon them, as the jury did not bring in a verdict of guilty. The judge was satisfied upon the evidence that on the night of the 2nd November last, one Jeewa Dosa entered the house of Bhikha, a koonbee money-lender residing in a village near Ahmedabad, and murdered his victim by strangling him, and that the other accused, two in number, had abetted the offence. The deceased had been alone in the house, and was found in the morning lying dead in bed. The village patel, who was the uncle of Bhikha, though he saw that the death was very suspicious, held no inquest and made no inquiry, but quietly ordered the body to be burnt. But it was whispered throughout the village that the man had been murdered, and after the lapse of a few days the accused were apprehended on suspicion by the police. It was proved that two of the prisoners were the debtors of Bhikha, who had pressed for the payment of the loans advanced by him ; and the judge was of opinion that these men, in order to get rid of their creditor, engaged the services of Jeewa, a sturdy donkey-keeper, to take his life. Justices Nanabhoy Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, after examining the papers and hearing the arguments of counsel held that the charge could not be sufficiently established against the accused, who were accordingly ordered to be discharged.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the election of two Port Trustees resulted in the election of the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and Mr. John Y. Lang, of Messrs. Lang, Moir, and Co.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH, accompanied by the Political Agent (Major Goodfellow), Dewan Rao Bahadoor Manibhai Jusbhai, Rana Jalumsingji, and a number of followers, will arrive by special train from Wadhwan at the Grant-road station this afternoon at 4-30. The Cutchis of Bombay intend to suspend business for the occasion, and to turn out *en masse* to give His Highness a warm greeting on his arrival.

THE Army Head-quarters offices close at Calcutta on the 16th, and re-open at Rawal Pindi on the 25th March.

MR. C. E. GIRDLESTONE, Resident at Katmandoo, is now in Calcutta, posting up the Viceroy on the affairs of Nepaul.

"SNOWDON," Sir Frederick Roberts's ordinary residence at Ootacamund, has just been purchased by the Nizam for eighty thousand rupees.

IT is now officially notified that Brigadier-General T. E. Gordon, C. B., Commanding the Rohilkhund District, is to be employed on special duty with the Ameer of Kabul during His Highness's visit to India.

REFERRING to a statement made by a Calcutta paper that there are now four thousand Russian troops of all arms concentrated at Panjdeh, and that they are occupying an entrenched position, the *Pioneer* says :—The fact that no news of any kind in confirmation of the statement has reached India is not absolutely fatal to its credibility. But it must at the same time be said that all the probabilities of the case are against it. Even the Merv garrison consists of less than half four thousand men. Our contemporary's announcement probably refers to the fact that 4,000 Russians of the Army of the Caucasus left Tiflis a fortnight ago, to reinforce the garrisons on the Sarakhs line. But this reinforcement must still be a considerable distance to the west of Askabad, which is itself a long journey from Panjdeh."

IT is reported from Pondicherry that the Governor, M. Richaud, will shortly be transferred to the Governorship of Cochin China. This is considered the best appointment under the French colonial office, as the pay is nearly Rs. 10,000 a month, with allowances, and the power of the Governor is absolute, being uncontrolled by any local Councils.

AN appeal is now pending before the Court of Appeal of the Madras High Court, from the Kistna Court, in which the sum sought to be recovered is Rs. 9,20,809-1-8, the value of a zemindary and other property in dispute. The exhibits produced were remarkable documents, many of them being over 200 years old, and, what added to their extreme age, were insect-eaten to such an extent as to be undecipherable. One item of property claimed is an idol of solid gold, valued at Rs. 5,000. Stamp duty of Rs. 3,000—the maximum—has been paid on the appeal, which has been pending before the court for now over three years. A pair of ivory carts are also among the property claimed. The plaintiff claims to be the Zemindar of Teallapolli in the Kistna District, and the first defendant is the present holder of the zemindary. The lower court gave decree in favour of the latter, and hence the appeal.

DURING the hearing of one of the suits brought against the Agra Bank in connection with the failure of Shaw and Winch, Mr. Justice Kernan, of the Madras High Court, observed that he hoped shortly to introduce into this country the "Bills of Sales Act," and he would endeavour, as far as possible, to protect the native interests. If the Bills of Sales Act was introduced into India, registration would have to be effected within twenty-one days, or the document would be of no use. Europeans, too, had lost a great deal by the system in vogue of taking consignments from natives. The native puts on board more goods than arranged, he procures the captain's receipt, advances are made on the shipping documents, and on landing of the goods in England it is frequently found they are not of the quality they were represented to be when shipped. His lordship did not desire to mention names, he said, but he could give a list on his fingers of numerous firms that had failed in consequence of transactions of this kind.

PROFESSIONAL poisoning, which used to be very rife about Jeypore, has received an effective check by the arrest and punishment of a number of the principal offenders. The style of poisoning common in these part of Rajputana approached more nearly the old system of thuggee than the style observed in some other territories. Thus in Bundelkhand the poisoner was invariably solitary, and, after drugging and plundering his victims, he decamped, leaving the insensible parties the chance of recovery or death. In the central districts of Rajputana poisoners appear, from recent disclosures, to have worked in gangs, and, acting on the principle that "dead men tell no tales," to have frequently capped the drugging by butchering their victims outright. The climax of audacity was reached when Din Muhammad, a leader of one of the gangs, took service as tailor under the police officers at Ajmere. His trust in the Oriental proverb that "under the lamp is darkness" was, however, not borne out, as he was while in that position discovered and arrested, after which he gave in his confession an almost incredible detail of more than a score of poisonings, sundry of them being followed, if he were to be believed, by murderous butchery.

"ENQUIRER," writing from Bombay, appeals to the *Asian* with reference to the circumstances under which Searle was disqualified from winning the half-mile handicap steeplechase at the annual athletic meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana. He thus states the case :—

In the last Gymkhana sports here one of the jumps in the steeplechase was a ditch of water about 14 feet wide with a small cactus hedge on the taking-off side ; at each of the four corners of the ditch was a flag, placed as near the water as was capable to secure a firm hold for it. Between the side flags on either side was a rope to show the course and keep runners on it. By the time the race was run the water had dried up a little, leaving some inches of bank visible. The race was twice round the course. The *first* time round one of the runners hopped over the hedge, ran along the bank, bulging out the side rope to enable him to do so, until his body was outside the line of the two flags. He thus neither went over or through the water. By this he avoided a wetting, and loss of time, for it was very doubtful if he could have jumped the water clear. The *second* time round he jumped in the water, and reached the winning tape first. He was, however, disqualified, and the prize awarded to the second man. There is, however, a considerable difference of opinion as to the justness of the disqualification. Those who think the runner should be disqualified say that he left the course, inasmuch as he was outside the line of the flags when the rope was bulged out ; that by his evading the water he gained a distinct advantage in avoiding the effort of a big jump, and a run in wet clothes ; that it was never intended to be optional to the competitors to go round the water jump, and the onus of making a course so strong that no one could evade the water except by jumping over it should not be thrown on the committee ; and that under no circumstances should a competitor leave the course except he be crowded out owing to the number of runners on a narrow course. Those who argue the other way say that he never left the course, inasmuch as he kept within the rope, and did not break it. They say the rope should have been so near the water that no one could have avoided a wetting except by clearing the water ; that legally he is entitled to the prize, if not morally also. Which is right ?

We may add that when the decision of the judges was brought before the committee, the latter decided to uphold the disqualification.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. TAYLOR, Madras Staff Corps, has been posted to Madras for general duty on return from furlough.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. E. R. BUTLER, Madras Staff Corps, has resigned his appointment as Wing Commander 32nd Madras Infantry, in anticipation of furlough.

THE Headquarters 9th Madras Infantry are about to be moved from Moulmein to Port Blair, Andaman Islands.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. V. SHORTLAND, Royal Artillery, has been ordered to proceed to England for duty.

IT is stated that native regiments and batteries of Royal Artillery will be allowed to draw their cash direct from Civil Treasuries after the 1st July next, instead of through Circle Paymasters. This is a step in the right direction, and ought eventually to lead to the abolition of all military circle pay-offices, as there is no reason why military men should not be paid from Civil Treasuries the same as civil functionaries.

THE following postings of Royal Artillery Officers have been made :—Major F. M. Turner, promoted from No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade, North Irish Division, to Q Battery 1st Brigade ; Major L. Tillotson, No. 7 Battery Eastern Division, to the Depôt ; Major J. W. Yerbury, Adjutant, Royal Artillery, Aden, to No. 7 Battery 1st Brigade Eastern Division ; and Captain W. H. F. Taylor, promoted from N Battery B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to No. 4 Battery 1st Brigade North Irish Division.

It has been decided that this summer a guard of honour for their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Madras should be furnished by the 10th Regiment M. N. I., at Vellore, instead of by one of the corps in garrison at Trichinopoly, as last year. The party will leave Vellore, part on the 2nd and part on the 3rd of next month, and proceed to Mettapolliam, where the first detachment will await the arrival of the 2nd, and the whole then march on to Ootacamund. The strength of the company will be one European officer, two native officers, and one hundred rank and file, and they will be quartered in Government buildings on Castle Hill.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Barnett, Lieut., By. 3rd Lt. Cav., on medical certificate, from Neemuch.
Dawson, Lieut., 1st W. Regt., on duty, to Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Searle, Lieut., 12th By. N. I., from leave, to Poona.
Minto, Surg.-Major, Med. Staff, on duty, to Bengal via Deolali.
Hendley, Surg., Bl. I. M. S., on duty, to Suakim.
Harvis, Lieut., 2nd Liverpool Regt., on duty, to Calcutta.

MARCH 13.

Greenway, Lieut., 2nd Liverpool Regt., on duty, to Calcutta.
Tucker, Col., Bengal Inf., proceeding to England.
Gellie, Lieut.-Col., Comt. 39th Regt. Ben. Inf., medical certificate, to England.
Taaffe, Surg., on furlough, to England.
Warden, Lieut., S. C., on duty, to Chotiali.
Hicks, Lieut., 2nd Lanc., on leave, to Poona.
Cooper, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Robinson, Conductor, Ord. Dept., on duty, to Allahabad.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 14.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

310-81—Tyabjee and D.—Chandoo Patel bin Meya Patel vs. Framjee Dorabjee Contractor.—Pestonjee K.—Part heard.

338-81—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little S. F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

441-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Mungaldas vs. Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others—Little, S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.—Part heard.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

TO-DAY we give the front elevation of the proposed Municipal Hall and offices for Bombay. In the competition for the prizes offered by the Municipality the design bearing the motto "Queen-Empress" was declared by the committee appointed to adjudicate on the merits of the various plans to be deserving of the first size. The author of the successful design who is understood to be Mr. Chisholm, of Madras, makes the following general remarks on the style of architecture adopted and the adaptability of the proposed new buildings to the Indian climate :—

As the author proposes to adopt a modification of an Eastern phase of art, it may not be out of place to glance briefly at the history of the most remarkable works of Indian Architecture.

In the ancient buildings of Guzerat, Kattywar, and the North-Western Provinces, both religious and civil, we have an art perfect for the purposes for which it was designed, true in principle, exquisite in form, and in the author's opinion, second to no art in the world but that of ancient Greece. Indian art, like all perfect phases of art, possesses these attributes by virtue of its slow growth, that process which alone admits of the careful selection and rejection of forms by thousands of workmen, patiently toiling on fixed principles for hundreds of years. In early days, this art, like most others, was purely religious. When the Mahomedans conquered the country, they were so struck with the exquisite beauty of the Jaina works that they pulled down temples, not to destroy them but to build them up again piece by piece according to their own fancy ; thus aided by the hands of the same cunning craftsmen, a flexibility was infused into these works which they could not have gained otherwise. New forms sprung up with new requirements, to be adorned by the wealth of ornament perfected by the Jains. They in their turn, were quick to perceive and adopt in their own works the picturesque phases of Mahomedan art and thus the two styles became naturally and permanently blended. Later on in the marble works of Upper India, Italian and Western forms of art began to overlay the pure styles ; sound building principles gave way to mere picturesqueness, until, in such a building as the Taj at Agra, we have a stupendous jewel in which both architectural truth and skill are lost, amid considerations of costliness and effect.

In the design submitted the author has selected Hindoo of a very pure type, merely adding such Mahomedan forms as expediency demanded in positions duly sanctioned by usage. With regard to details, the enthusiastic admirer of old work will be grieved to find many familiar forms omitted or pared down so as to be scarcely recognizable ; but this, alas, is inevitable. It would be impossible in these days and, indeed, scarcely desirable to reproduce archæological specimens of old work ; at the same time, the author has endeavoured to grasp the spirit of the past, and to work, not indeed as giants worked but rather as they would have worked now beset with nineteenth century difficulties.

In both Greek and Hindoo Architecture, the simple trabeated form of verandah at once affords the maximum of light, air and shade. It is not improbable that the addition of the sunshade to every entablature would have been adopted by a Greek architect practising in India ; this would have led naturally to other modifications. A comparison of the two sections of verandah is extremely interesting. Whether the two have had a common origin is probably now beyond the reach of investigation ; but that the two can be mixed to produce sublime effects is proved beyond doubt by the most remarkable building of this century, the new Courts of Justice in Brussels, where we find a European architect earnestly studying the works of the Hindoos, and introducing wholesale Hindoo features into Greek art with acknowledged fine effect. It is curious to see this wealth of art, these mines of genius so neglected in their own country. While paying a tribute of gratitude to the eminent architects who have done so much to adorn and beautify Bombay, and who are engaged in forcing so successfully the growth of a northern plant, it may be noted that the present occasions seems peculiarly fitted to turn a kindly eye on the luxuriousness of the tropical glories which surrounded us.

The author would of course concede to the Gothic and Rennaissance styles (in suitable climates a power of expression and refinement of detail unknown to Hindoo art, the result of a more energetic and exhausting process of rejection and selection ; but these styles modified to suit an Indian climate are seldom more than skin-deep. We have generally a screen work of construction before the building proper ; and if this cage or shell were to be stripped off, in many cases we should discover a kernel out of keeping with its shell and not always architectural. This difference between the nut and the shell invariably receives emphasis by incongruous roofing flat or pitched as expediency demands. Hindoo architecture, on the other hand, naturally possesses the continuity of indigenous art and the external walls by means of the exquisite jalli work peculiar to the style, may be made to possess any degree of solidity from the slender tall columns entirely open to the elaborately perforated wall.

An examination of the designs will show that the author is not putting forth these views as mere generalizations, but as the result of twenty-five years' architectural practice in this country.

COST.

1. Estimated cost of offices ……………Rs.	3,88,000
2. Estimated cost of hall…………… ,,	2,05,000
3. Estimated cost of revised design of hall …………… ,,	1,05,000
Cost of the whole undertaking Nos. 1 and 3 combined …………… ,,	4,93,000
Cost of the whole undertaking Nos. 1 and 2 combined …………… ,,	5,93,000

BOMBAY AND THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.

AN important meeting in support of the Gujarat College Fund was held in the Durbar-room of the Town Hall on Thursday evening, under the presidency of the Hon. J. B. Peile, C.S.I. A deputation attended from Ahmedabad, headed by Mr. G. B. Reid (Acting Collector and president of the Committee), and including Messrs. Ranchorelal Chotalal, Bholanath Sarabhai, Becherdass Ambaidas, Sarabhai Maganbhai Karamchund, Cowasjee Muncherjee, and Nowrojee Pestonjee. Several members of the Civil Service connected with Gujarat gave the support of their presence to the scheme, and the assembly included representatives of Gujarat, Kattywar, and Kutch, Parsees, Mahomedans, and others interested generally in educational matters among those present were—Sir W. Wedderburn, Bart., the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Mr. Principal Wordsworth, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. G. F. Shepherd, Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Mr. J. B. Ritchie, C.S.I., the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. Fulton, J. Jefferson, S. S. Bengallee, C.I.E., Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Nusserwanjee M. Petit, Framjee D. Petit, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, Mansookram Soorajram, J. A. Dalal, and several others.

The president, in introducing the deputation, expressed his pleasure at the presence of so many influential friends of Gujarat, and mentioned that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy had written expressing sympathy with the movement.

Mr. Reid, in explaining the present position of the fund, stated that so long ago as 1856 a movement was inaugurated for the collection of funds for the College in Gujarat, and the subscription amounted to Rs. 51,000. In 1874 was another subscription of Rs. 34,000 also contributed entirely by the citizens of Ahmedabad. These sums increased by natural accumulation and by the exhibition fees, and at the present the funds amounted to about Rs. 1,20,000, and yielded a revenue of Rs. 4,800 a year. The Municipality of Ahmedabad had in addition contributed very liberally up to the present time Rs. 3,000 a year. After a great deal of correspondence, extending over many years, His Excellency the Governor last year was kind enough to take up the subject, and Government passed a resolution promising Rs. 10,000 a year if an equal amount was raised by local contributions, all fees paid by scholars to go towards the expenses of the College, and any further expense on account of education to be defrayed by Government. It was almost impossible now for the Municipality to give so large a contribution for any lengthened period, so that they must face the question of replacing that money. They required Rs. 50,000 to make up the present local contribution to Rs. 10,000 plus Rs. 1,00,000 towards the Building Fund, and Rs. 75,000 to provide against the failure of the present Municipal grant. Their scheme was to have in Gujarat a complete institution in Ahmedabad that would teach up to the higher standard, and would be a "Deccan College" for Gujarat and Kattywar. Towards the sum stated, which was the minimum, they had already obtained about Rs. 80,000. He thought they would agree that Ahmedabad city had done all that could be expected of it. The last subscription of Rs. 74,000 was made up of some further donations from its citizens, and by the native Chiefs of Katywar and some of the leading and native gentry of the Gujarat districts. These were the only classes that had yet done anything at all. He was sorry to say they had practically not received a penny from the other large cities of Gujarat, but he hoped the success of the endeavours at Ahmedabad would enable them to get something from Surat and similarly large towns. (Applause.)

Mr. Runchorelal Chotalal (hon. secretary. to the Committee), also addressed the meeting, speaking in Gujarati.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, in moving the first resolution, remarked that the people of Ahmedabad had shown themselves worthy of assistance. He proposed :—"That the project of developing the present Gujarat College at Ahmedabad into a full-time college teaching up to the full Arts course is one that commands the sympathy and may depend upon the support of all residents in Bombay who are connected with Gujarat or interested in the cause of education."

This was seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in proposing the resolution for the appointment of a committee, said that it gave him much pleasure to take part in the proceedings. The principal duty of the committee would be to collect money, and the object for which it was to be collected was a most worthy one. No doubt the question whether an Arts College, teaching the full University course, would be altogether a desirable institution at Ahmedabad might be regarded from several points of view. There were some who thought it would be a good thing if students left their own homes to study for the higher degrees in this city. They would gain much by travel and by mixing in the wide world of Bombay. There was the authority of Shakespeare for holding that—

> "Home-staying youths have ever homely wits."

And this, he was aware, was an argument which weighed with the present Educational Inspector in Sind, in connection with the proposal to establish an Arts College at Kurrachee. It was felt that the Sindhi students would gain greatly by residence in Bombay. And a similar argument might apply to Guzerati students. But the question, after all, must be viewed from the point of view of the parents and guardians of student, who were most unwilling, and naturally so, to lose sight of their sons for any length of time, and feared for them the expense and the manifold temptations of life in this great city, far away from parental control. Possibly they feared also the climate of Bombay. Mr. Ollivant had done much to sweeten the air of Bombay during the last three years. But it would be a long time yet before a college, built even on the finest site in Chowpatty, would be so attractive to the Guzerati students as one on the banks of the Sabarmati, in the midst of wide fields, with plenty of fresh air and its local associations. The arrival of the deputation in Bombay showed, however, that the people of Guzerat had practically settled the question for themselves. They were determined to have a college, and the only practical question was, how the people of Bombay could help them. If the population of Bombay were entirely foreign and alien to the Guzeratis, the latter could not perhaps come with any good grace to ask for funds here. But, happily, that was not the case. Bombay was very cosmopolitan. There were people here from the four quarters of the globe, and the Guzerati constituent of its population was important, both by its numbers, its wealth, and its intelligence. The people of Guzerat had ever been most enterprising and adventurous. It was a native of Guzerat who had shown Vasco de Gama the way round the Cape of Good Hope, and now there were thriving colonies of Guzeratis on the coast of Africa, in Sind, and all along the coast of this presidency. Guzerat had been the fruitful mother of many prosperous sons and grandsons, who were now living beyond her own borders, and she naturally looked to them for help at the present time ; and looking round at that influential assembly, he (Mr. Birdwood) felt confident that the support now asked for would be cordially given. (Applause.)

Mr. Vurjeevandas Madowdas having seconded the resolution,

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik said it was only the other day that he was looking into the calendar of the Bombay University to know what results had been achieved by Gujarat in the matter of collegiate education. On going over the list of graduates he lighted upon a fact which forced itself irresistibly upon his attention. It was that the University has since its foundation sent forth graduates whose number is in the proportion of six from the Deccan and Konkan to one from Gujarat. The question naturally arose, why should this be the case ? Why should there be so great a disparity in the number ? The population of the Maharashtra is a little more than twice as large as the population of Gujarat. There is certainly nothing in the intellectual character of the people of Gujarat to account for this. So far as industry, self-help, and enterprise go, Gujarat can show as favourable results as, if not more favourable than, any other Province in the Presidency. Its people are as loyal and contented as any other people throughout the Bombay Presidency. It seemed to him that this backward result of education in Gujarat is susceptible of a simple explanation. And that explanation is that the system of education pursued there is in a large measure answerable for it. There had been a good foundation for high education laid in Gujarat, as shown by the number of primary and secondary schools, which are enough to satisfy the needs of the people. It is only the superstructure that is wanting—a superstructure that is sound and complete in itself. In the Deccan they have had it long since. The Deccan College was one of the first institutions affiliated to the Bombay University. For the past twenty-five years it has been preparing students for the higher examinations of the University. And now at the present day Poona has two colleges—the Deccan College and the newly-established Fergusson College, whereas the only College in Gujarat is in a lingering state. The college at Ahmedabad has had a chequered history. The idea of establishing a Collegiate institution in Gujarat dates as far back as thirty years. It was conceived and urged on the attention of the people by the Hon. Mr. Hope, then Educational Inspector of Ahmedabad. Through his efforts a sum of Rs. 43,000 was collected. This sum rose in 1860 to three-quarters of a lakh, and until lately it stood at a lakh and a quarter. The income from this fund is Rs. 5,000 a year. It is supplemented by a grant of Rs. 3,000 a year from the Municipality, and Government contribute Rs. 8,000 a year. The College is now able to teach up to the first B. A. Standard. But it is still not a full-time College. This was their chief difficulty. To this circumstance mainly, he thought, was to be attributed the fact that students in Gujarat are handicapped in the race of competition. At present they have to break up their studies in Ahmedabad and to come to Bombay. They have one set of teachers and professors in Ahmedabad, and an entirely new set of them in Bombay. This divided course of study and change of place act prejudicially on their career and on the character of the College, and is the cause, he believed, of much of the waning popularity of the College. It is also a positive discouragement to its founders. They represented the matter to the Education Commission, and the Education Commission recommended that the College should be raised at once to the full B. A. standard. Government had come forward most liberally to support this recommendation. They had offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 a year towards the maintenance of the College, on condition of a like sum being raised by the people from among themselves. As he had just explained, the founders of the College have at their disposal a sum of Rs. 8,000 a year. The gentlemen forming the deputation from Gujarat who were present at the meeting had worked most energetically to make up the deposit—(applause)—and they were now prepared, through the liberality of the Chiefs in Gujarat, Kattywar, and Cutch, to contribute Rs. 10,000 a year to fulfil their part of the condition attached to the Government grant. A full-time College was now assured. What was now wanted was a sum for a College building, for a local habitation worthy of the name and enterprise of Gujarat. All that self-help could do in the matter had been done, and the deputation had come for help from Bombay. He had no doubt that help would be readily and liberally given. (Applause.) Some might perhaps inquire, what claim has Gujarat upon Bombay for this ? To this he replied briefly that, in the first place, they had in Bombay more than one-third of the people who were natives of Gujarat, Kattywar, and Cutch. Many of them belong to the well-to-do classes. They are shroffs, traders, merchants, agents, and brokers. They deal largely in the produce of Gujarat. They also finance for its produce. Surely they had a direct interest in seeing that their sons, and the sons of their friends and relations receive the benefits of higher collegiate education. (Hear, hear.) Again, they were evidently interested in seeing that the public service, which reserved many of the higher appointments in the revenue and judicial departments to graduates of the University, was in Gujarat recruited from the sons of the soil, instead of, as at present, by importations from other parts of the Presidency. (Applause.) It would be a decided advantage to them to find that the local influence of local teachers and professors was fully felt by the students, nay that it extended over a wider area than the limited circle of College students. He need not dwell on the beneficial effects of this local influence. This had been at present very much wanting. But they appealed to a much larger public than natives of Gujarat, they appealed to the whole Gujarati-speaking populations Bombay, to Hindus of all classes, to Parsiee, Mahomedan, and European gentlemen ; in short, to all who had it in their power to help the cause of higher education in this Presidency, whether they are natives of Gujarat or not, whether they speak the Gujarati language or not. They appealed to their better and nobler instincts because they were sure that in all good works Bombay had always come to the front nobly and liberally. They know that the people of this great city were moved by that impulse which generous minds always felt—the impulse to do good (applause)—and knowing this he confidently believed that the appeal to them would not go in vain, but that it would meet with a hearty and generous response. (Renewed applause.)

Professor Wordsworth next spoke as follows :—I have been invited, as one interested in higher education, to say a few words in support of the resolutions which have been moved by the preceding speakers, and I have great pleasure in responding to that invitation. Mr. Nanabhai's appeal was addressed to residents in Bombay connected with Gujarat, and generally to the friends of education, and we may assume, I hope, that these two classes by no means exclude one another, but to a considerable extent are composed of the same individuals. I have never during the course of my Indian career resided in Gujarat, nor have I been at any time so intimately acquainted with the inhabitants of that province as with natives of the Deccan. I have, however, acquired from various sources the impression that they are a very clever people, and a very wealthy people, a combination which is perhaps not so common in this world as might be desired. If this impression is a correct one, I am sure that few words will be required to recommend to their favourable attention the project which has brought us together this evening. They must be sensible that education is producing great changes in their society, and must probably produce still greater changes hereafter. They must be aware, also, that changes in ideas inevitably modify the structure of society, and the distribution of social power and influence. They must see that the consideration and power which wealth confers is relatively lessened when wealthy men lag behind in the race of improvement, and allow others to press on before them. At the present day intellectual eminence is becoming a great power. The Gujaratis cannot afford to dispense with it, and see all the channels of influence in literature, law and politics, and professional life in the possession of others. (Hear, hear). I am confident that their own natural intelligence will bring them to the conclusion to which I venture to direct them. The friends of education, to whom Mr. Nanabhai also appealed, have had, I know, of late to respond to many similar appeals, but they will not be backward, I am sure, on an occasion like the present. Mr. Birdwood has noticed an argument which is sometimes employed by persons with a talent for raising objections. It is said that there are colleges in Bombay, and that the natives of Gujarat ought to come to Bombay to enlarge their ideas and experiences. This argument has, of course, some weight. I think it doubtful, however, whether the resources of Bombay are adequate to the demands made upon it, or at least will continue to be so much longer. Elphinstone College is now as full as it can or ought to be and so, I believe, are the other Bombay colleges. Again, it cannot be desirable that the higher intellectual life of the Presidency should be entirely concentrated in Bombay. The provincial capitals ought to be in their measure centres of light, of civilising and elevating knowledge. (Applause.) It has often been noticed that Germany, which suffered once in so many ways from excessive political decentralization, gained from it one inestimable advantage, a greater diffusion of culture by the multiplication of universities and other seats of learning. France, on the other hand, has certainly suffered intellectually from the centralization of which she was once so proud. Paris may have gained, but the comparatively backward and stagnant intellectual life of the provinces shows how much they have lost. On this ground, therefore, I hail with satisfaction the prospect of a first-class college in Guzerat. There is also another consideration to which I attach great importance. Much has been said lately about moral education, and perhaps those who are sceptical as to the efficacy or relevancy of certain methods of advancing morality are sometimes suspected of being actually indifferent to morality. This would be a great injustice, or at least a great error. College discipline and the study of science and literature contribute largely to the formation of character and habits, so far as these depend upon the understanding and the will. But the cultivation of the emotions is quite as important : and religion and home life are perhaps the two moot factors of that cultivation. It is therefore, I think, desirable, if we cannot employ the agency of religion, to trust largely, or as far as we can without sacrificing other things, to domestic influence and affection. I trust therefore, gentlemen, that our proceedings this evening will bring us very near to the goal which is on so many grounds desirable—the establishment of a first-class college in Ahmedabad. (Applause.)

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay remarked that if the movement appealed only to a comparatively small number of Europeans who had been immediately connected with Gujarat, how much it appealed to the very large number of Gujaratis in Bombay. He looked not only to the people who had come to the city from Gujarat, but to the sons and grandsons of those who had preceded them, and had, perhaps more then anybody else, made Bombay what it was. The appeal would also enlist the sympathies of all who regarded Gujarati as their mother-tongue, and he recomended the Committee to go to the Gujaratis of Bombay with the motto *Akal bara ke bhens.* (Laughter.) If any other encouragement was wanted, Mr. Ollivant pointed to the fact that the first resolution had with peculiar aptitude been entrusted to a native of Gujarat who was the first gentleman to attain to the distinction of the High Court bench in the Presidency. The time was not particularly opportune ; he suggested, however, that the Committee might not only look to individual liberality, but might hope to secure the assistance of the executors of the late Gokuldas Tejpal. Funds were at their disposal which might very well be appropriated, amongst other things, to the cause of education. He did not for a moment disparage the advantages of constructing wells and dharamsalas in various parts of the country, but nothing could appeal more strongly to them than the scheme for the establishment of a College at Ahmedabad. (Applause.)

The Hon. K. T. Telang also supported the resolution, which was again adopted unanimously.

The next resolution, appointing a large and representative committee, with Messrs. E. G. H. Fulton, Bhaishankar Nanabhai, and Kharsedji N. Seervai as honorary secretaries, was proposed by the Hon. Budroodin Tyabji, who hoped the result of the appeal would be such as to encourage him subsequently to put forward a similar appeal on behalf of his own people, who certainly were not in any less need of educational facilities than any community in India.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jaraizbhoy Peerbhoy and adopted ; and Mr. Reid expressed the indebtedness of the deputation to Mr. Ollivant and Mr. Bhaishankar for the arrangements made for the meeting.

The President said he had been very glad to be present not only from a general interest in education, but from a special interest in Gujarat. The province in which a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service spent the early days of his career caused him to have an attachment to it which was only second to that which he felt for his native country. (Applause.) In the early days of his career, when he was in Gujarat assisting Mr. Hope, the Educational Inspector, the city of Ahmedabad was a most important provincial centre of wealth and intelligence, and its leading merchants were men of great dignity and weight who took an active part in all educational work. Their names appeared in the list before him opposite very large sums. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hope was now a member of the Viceroy's Council, and he (Mr. Peile) was as they saw him, yet they had not forgotten their full-time College. It may be said, continued Mr. Peile, that Government has not done as much as it should in assisting you. But the fact is that while the college affairs were being discussed our educational policy advanced a stage. Government considers itself entitled to look to private enterprise for a large amount of help in working out any scheme for higher education. You may say that the Deccan College at Poona is almost entirely supported by Government ; so it is ; but there has just been established a second Arts College at Poona by the Deccan Education Society, which has received no help at all from Government.

Nevertheless, I have never doubted for the last two or three years that the time was coming when it would be necessary to complete the Gujarat College, and I entirely agree with the Education Commission that that time has now come. (Applause.) It has been well explained to you by Mr. Javerilal what the need of Gujarat is of higher education for the public service and other employment; and Professor Wordsworth has told us that the new College will not empty his class-rooms, but merely draw off their superfluity. Government has now come forward and made an offer which is accepted as a liberal one, and it is in substance that as long as the Committee is able to put down Rs. 10,000, a year from the income of their endowment fund, Government will put down another Rs. 10,000 and will also bear any increase of charges above the school fees and the future charges for pensions. The question now is, how the capital sum to produce that income is to be got together. Well, the subscription list that has been published shows that the College has drawn very largely indeed from the Chiefs of Gujarat. At the head of the list I find the name of my young friend, Bhagvatsingji His Highness of Bhownuggur. (Applause.) When I communicated with His Highness, and advocated the claims of the College, he replied that he was about to establish a College of his own, and to show that he is a man who does not let the grass grow under his feet I may mention that the English professor who has been nominated as the principal of the College has already landed in India, and gone to take charge of his duties. (Renewed applause.) His Highness said he would nevertheless have the greatest pleasure in subscribing Rs. 20,000 to the fund. (Applause.) Below his name you find that of many other Chiefs of Kattywar and other States, and I believe the total of their subscriptions is something like Rs. 60,000. A telegram handed to me to-day has given me the gratification of being able to announce that another of my friends, His Highness the Nawab of Junaghur, has determined to subscribe a similar sum of Rs. 20,000. (Loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, these hereditary princes cannot be said to have a more direct interest in that College than you merchant-princes of Bombay. (Hear, hear.) And I do hope that you will not allow these territorial magnates to monopolise the whole of the glory and rob your guild of the distinction of occupying a prominent place in this subscription list. (Laughter and applause.) It has been a great satisfaction to me to hear what was said just now, that the gentlemen who are entrusted with the estate of the late Gokuldas Tejpal are considering the propriety of giving a donation from it to the funds of the college. I can say that they could not assist any other object which would more thoroughly commend itself to that most public-spirited man. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Peile for presiding was adopted on the proposal of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas.

COMING MEN IN BENGAL.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that two men comparatively unknown came out of the great fight over the Bengal Tenancy Bill, with reputations which place them amongst the foremost of the native community. When the Maharajah of Durbhungah joined the Council, his youth was objected to, and his want of experience was pleaded as a disability. He has nobly redeemed the confidence placed in him, and has effectually asserted his claim to be a leader of the native community. He has shown great tact and judgment, and a great knowledge of a very intricate subject; and he has undoubtedly earned for himself the reputation and character of one of the ablest men the native community has yet given to the Council. That he has fought a losing fight only enhances the great ability he has displayed; and it is not too much to say that henceforth Englishmen will expect great things of the Maharajah of Durbhungah, and will regard him, on account of his intelligence, his great position, his mastery of English, and his pluck, as a man who must be reckoned with when any great public question comes to the front. The Maharajah has won his right to the leadership of the Behar community, and won it in a way which makes Englishmen, no less than natives, proud of him.

Another comparatively new man is Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee. The son of perhaps the wisest and ablest Zemindar in Lower Bengal, Baboo Peary Mohun has now, under the stress of a great question, established for himself a reputation for wisdom and practical statesmanship, for moderation and the very highest class of ability, equal at least to that enjoyed by the late Kristo Das Pal. The native community is to be congratulated upon having found such a representative,—a man who more than sustains the reputation of his family for ability, and who comes out of this prolonged discussion with a gathered respect for his character, attainments, and capacity, of which any man may be justly proud. The opportunity came to Baboo Peary Mohun, and he certainly has not been in any way unequal to the strain put upon him. He has shown himself a profound master of the land question without being a fanatic in the cause he was more especially considered to represent. He was a defender of the rights of zemindars; but his reputation would not to-day have stood so high if he had been nothing more. He has risen to the statesmanship of the question, and has shown powers which we are sure will mark him out to the Government as a man who must be regarded as in every way a worthy and a fitting successor to Karisto Das Pal. It is a satisfaction to us, as Anglo-Indians, to bear ungrudging testimony to the manner in which Baboo Peary Mohum Mookerjee has acquitted himself of the most responsible task which has fallen to a native of this country since the days of Maharajah Nobo Kissen. We can only hope that before the Maharajah of Durbhungah and Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee there is opening a long career of honour and usefulness—honour to themselves, and usefulness to both India and England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt.
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, March 14.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, the 14th inst. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. 30 rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man. All ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. This being the last Commandant's parade before the annual inspection it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present. Special trams will leave the tram terminus at Prince's Dock at 4-15 p.m., for the purpose of conveying the St. Peter's School, Mazagon, to parade.

The following extract from District orders is published for information, viz :—

By Brigadier General S. De. B. Edwardes,
Commanding the District.
Bombay, 11th March, 1885.

439. The Brigadier General commanding the District will take the annual inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at 5 p. m. on the 21st inst. in review order. The Corps will be drawn up in line, at open order, on the general parade ground facing west. The recruits and boys of native corps will keep the ground. True Extract.—W. B. CREAGH, Major, D. A. A. G., B. D.

In consequence of the above the Regiment will parade for inspection by the Brigadier General commanding the District on Saturday, the 21st inst. Fall in in front of the Gymkhana at 4-30 p.m. sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are unable to attend must furnish a medical certificate or apply for leave. Members are reminded that the capitation grant cannot be drawn for those who are absent without leave from the Inspection Parade.

Notice is hereby given that an order and notice board B. V. R. C. has been fixed at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's, also a letter box for the Adjutant and Officers B. V. R. C. The letter box will be cleared daily at 12 o'clock midday at 4 p.m.

The following clause No 96, India Army circular 1884, is published for information :—

1. The medal will be competed for by the best shots in each Corps to the extent of 5 per cent. (including officers) of those who completed their individual firing.
2. The names of these men available are to be entered in separate registers immediately the annual course is completed.
3. The medal will be awarded to that officer, non-commissioned officer or volunteer who obtains the highest aggregate score in the following competition :—

5 Rounds at 200 yards standing } at a 3rd class
5 Rounds at 300 yards kneeling } target.
5 Rounds at 800 yards, any military position at a 1st class target

The Competitions to take place in the presence of a Committee composed of the Commanding Officer of the Adjutant, a Volunteer Officer and a Non-Commisioned Officer of the Corps, the members of which will be required to complete and sign on the range a certificate according to the form at foot of clause 10.

The competition to conclude on the day it is commenced.

A Serjeant Instructor or in his absence a selected non-commissioned officer of the Corps is to be stationed in the markers butt to superintend the marking and [illegible] responsible for the same.

The targets and registers are to be compared by the Committee on conclusion of the practice at each distance and any discrepancies found are to be at once added or deducted from the total points on each register.

In the case of Corps firing canvas targets the employment in the markers butt of an officer in addition to the Serjt Instructor is Compulsory and he will also be required to sign the certificate above referred to.

The competition is to take place as soon as possible after the annual course is concluded, and it is to be arranged for under the orders of the General Officer commanding divisions and districts, the registers of practice with the certificate attached are to be forwarded to the Deputy Asst. Adjut.-General for Musketry of circles for examination and transmission to the Adjutant.

The medal will be the property of the winner, and may be worn in uniform on the right breast during his service with the Volunteer forces irrespective of the Corps in which won.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS,
NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.
NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING
"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.
JANUARY 1st, 1885.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.
TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.
DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT
Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE
Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM
Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM
Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE
Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchoce enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE
Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT
Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in th nes, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS
Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC
Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists Druggists.
For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.
☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or Name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 & 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

Twenty Years' Crucial Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively that

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY that CURES, with absolute CERTAINTY, Brain, and Nerve Diseases, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Nervous and Muscular Debility, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Loss of Memory, Urinary and Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the system, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercurial and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution restoring the fullest nd most vigorous conditions of manhood.

PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE This elegant Phosphatic combination being a natural vitalising [illegible] of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, [illegible]. Invaluable to Professional Business Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculo[illegible] [illegible] CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malaria Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa Dysentry, &c.

PHOSPHODYNE Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is essentially efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the vital powers."—C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, [illegible] preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M.D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." [illegible] "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour [illegible]. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

PHOSPHODYNE "In my treatment of pulmonary (lung) disease, I have found [illegible]"—H. M. SWEET, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne or Vita Elixir, and find my brain exhilarated without being poisoned."—REV. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. [illegible]"—[illegible]

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe [illegible] and in several of the London Hospitals.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at [illegible], by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.
Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.
Manufactured only at
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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FOUR GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

CASH. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CASH. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.			CREDIT. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per case. 2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.			
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite	After Dinner Wines	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton		36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan		30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose		24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 0	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 0
26 0	29 0	Sparkling Red Claret		27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine		28 0	30 8
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 0
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		20 0	22 8
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy		41 8	43 8
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant wine		18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.			
55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		58 0	61 0
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
60 0	62 8	Perinet and Fils		62 0	65 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee		62 0	...
55 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	28 8
50 0	53 0	Excelsior		52 0	55 0
		PORT.			
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids'	gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich	gold ,,	27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine	black ,,	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine	red ,,	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	green ,,	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca		34 0	36 0

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THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
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FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring, and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,
where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—
JOHN MORGAN & Co.

NOTICES.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
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MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.
UNDER instructions from the Government of Bombay TWO high-bred ARAB MARES as under will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 14th March, 1885, at the time and place notified in the Auctioneers' advertisement :—
A bay Arab Mare, 14-1, 5 years old, in foal about 8 months.
A chesnut Arab Mare, 14½, about 5 years old, in foal about 4 months.
The above are on view from this date at the stables of the undersigned in Bellasis Road, Byculla.
LUDHA EBRAIM & Co,
Bombay, 8th March, 1885.

MATHERAN.
ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.
TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED
NOW OPEN.
THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitiors and Families, occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.
PARBUL HOUSE is to let. Rent Rs. 500 for hot season.

GRAY'S HOTEL, COONOOR.
ROOMS AVAILABLE in the above, the oldest established Hotel on the Nilgiri Hills, Table d' Hote or Private Table. The Reading Room and Library on the premises. Also a fine Billiard and Card Room. Coonoor has the finest climate in India and people should not fail to spend a few months there. Terms may be had from the undersigned.
CHAS. GRAY,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.
THE public is hereby informed that on and from the 1st March, 1885, PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN to the time given below :—

MAIN LINE.

	Mail	Mixed
Departure from Bhownagar	A.M. 7-20	A.M. 10-45.
Departure Dhola	9- 8	P.M. 1-13
Arrival Wadhwan Junction	P.M. 12-50	6- 4.
	Mail	Mixed.
Departure from Wadhwan Junc-	P.M. 2- 0	A.M. 7-10.
Departure Dhola	5-52	P.M. 12-12.
Arrival Bhownagar	7-30	2-27.

BRANCH LINE.

Departure Dhoraji	10-52 A.M.
Arrival Dhola	4-53 P.M.
Departure Dhola	1-35 ,,
Arrival Dhoraji	7-35 ,,

The charge for 3rd class passengers by the mail trains between Bhownagar and Wadhwan junction will be 3 pies per mile.

The mail trains will not stop at the following stations :—
Vartej.
Sanoshra.
Ujalvav.
Ningala.
Kundli.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office, Ghadechi, 14 February 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	24 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	[illegible]
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deidesheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geisenheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Liebfraumilch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steinwein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hochheimer Berg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rudesheimer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marcobrunner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen Victoria Berg	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	
Madeira, superior	[illegible]	
Dinner Sherry	[illegible]	
Extra Quality	15 0	
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medoc Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Julien	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Estephe	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Emmilion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau de France	[illegible]	[illegible]
Margaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
Haut Canon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Mouton Rothschild	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Leoville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Lafitte	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau La Tour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau La Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chateau Margaux	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	45 0	25 0
Do. (superior)	[illegible]	
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	[illegible]	
Chambertin	[illegible]	
BEER.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vienna Beer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Beer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Romford Bitter Beer	[illegible]	[illegible]
India Pale Ale	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	[illegible]	
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	[illegible]	
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	[illegible]	
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	[illegible]	
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	[illegible]	
Do. No. 2	[illegible]	
Hennessy's	[illegible]	
Do.	[illegible]	
Do.	[illegible]	
Barton's (Pig Brandy)	[illegible]	
Do. (Full flavoured)	[illegible]	
Do. (Invalids' Brandy)	[illegible]	
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	[illegible]	
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	[illegible]	
Do. do. (Special Reserve)	[illegible]	
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.)	[illegible]	
Lochduh (very old)	[illegible]	
Shamrock (very old)	[illegible]	
Breadalbane, Highland	[illegible]	
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	[illegible]	
Oporto	[illegible]	
Port, usual quality	[illegible]	
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ... Per bottle	[illegible]	
Benedictine	[illegible]	
Chartreuse, Yellow	[illegible]	
Do. Green	[illegible]	
Do. White	[illegible]	
Creme de Noyeau	[illegible]	
Maraschino de Zara	[illegible]	
Curacao	[illegible]	
Vermouth	[illegible]	
Ginger Wine (Crabbe's)	[illegible]	
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	[illegible]	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon*, or *Supper*;" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.
Adopted as a Medical Comfort in the Royal Navy.
Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in Air-tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c.
WHOLESALE BY THE SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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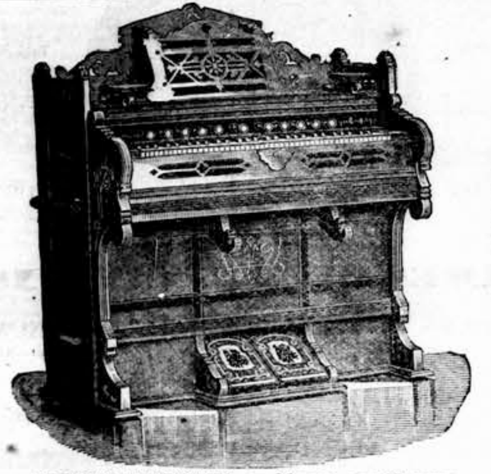

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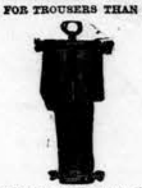
MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



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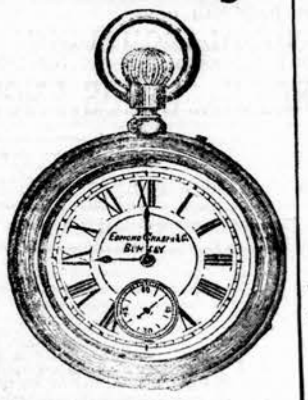

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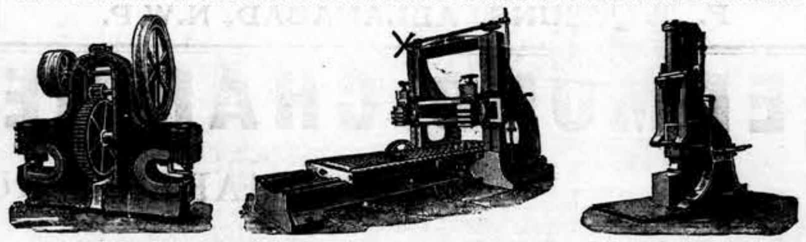

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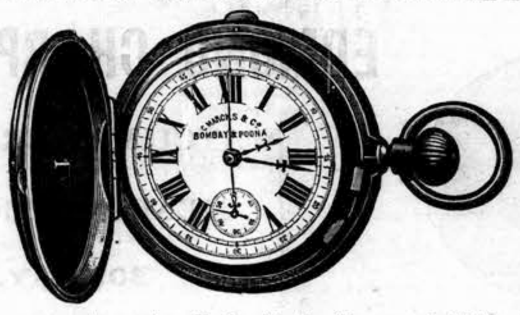

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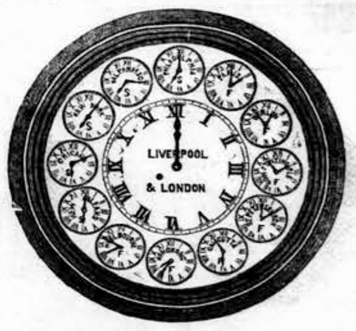

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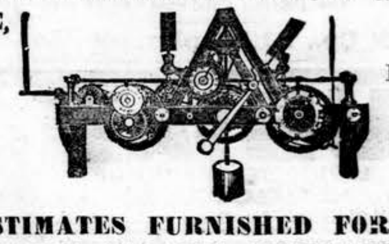

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